FBIS DAILY REPORT

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TODOR ZHIVKOV RECEIVES USSR'S KULIKOV, GRIBKOV

AU231350 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] On 23 April Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general, received Marshal of the USSR Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, and Army Gen Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces. Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, attended the meeting, which took place in an exceptionally cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov also received members of the Military Council of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, who took part in the council's regular meeting in Sofia. The meeting took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Kulikov, Gribkov Depart

AU231918 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Soviet Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, and Army Gen Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, left Bulgaria today.

YORDANOV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SFRY 21 APRIL

AU231636 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Apr 81 p 8

[Text] The Bulgarian state delegation led by Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, returned on 21 April from Belgrade.

At Sofia airport the delegation was greeted by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, and Danilo Puric, SFRY ambassador to Bulgaria.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION DISCUSSED WITH SERBIANS

AU231618 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Apr 81 p 8

[Text] A roundtable conference of economic figures from the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Serbia was the main event of the Bulgarian trade-industrial exhibition in Belgrade. It was devoted to the development and prospects of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

The conference was opened by Milojko Veljovic, president of the presidency of the Economic Chamber of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

Petur Rusev, chairman of the Bulgarian trade-industrial chamber, read an introductory speech on the development of the Bulgarian national economy and the possibilities of cooperation with the SFRY and the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

Nikola Stanic, president of the Republican Planning Committee of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, spoke on the economic development of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the prospects of cooperating with Bulgaria.

Marin Marinov, Bulgaria's deputy minister of foreign trade, briefed the participants on Bulgaria's foreign trade and the results of the trade exchange between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. Radojko Filipovic, secretary of the commission on foreign economic relations of the Economic Chamber of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, spoke on the economic relations between the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Marin Petrov, deputy chairman of the State Committee on Science and Technological Progress, briefed the participants on Bulgaria's scientific-technical achievements, and on implementing the scientific-technical cooperation and joint research between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

Slobodan Restic, director of the Committee on Cultural and Scientific-Technical Cooperation of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, briefed the participants on the scientific and technological achievements of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and particularly on the cooperation between Serbian and Bulgarian plants and scientific institutes.

Bulgarian and Yugoslav representatives spoke at the conference on the state and prospects on mutual relations in various economic spheres for the 1981-85 period. Some concrete proposals in this area were discussed. Both sides expressed willingness to reach concrete agreements and treaties aimed at giving mutual cooperation along lasting character, something which is in the interest of the Bulgarian and Yugoslav peoples.

FRONT SESSION ENDORSES NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DEPUTIES

AU231526 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Sofia, 23 Apr (BTA)--The nominees of the Fatherland Front for deputies to the Eighth National Assembly were endorsed at this morning's plenary session of the National Council of the Fatherland Front.

The list with which the most numerous public and political organization in the country comes out, includes the candidates of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Bulgarian Agrarian Party, the Bulgarian Trade Unions, the Dimitrov Young Communists' League, the creative unions, public, political and other mass organizations and movements.

The plenum was attended by Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and State Council president, by Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party and first vice president of the State Council, party and government officials.

The program of the 12th Congress of the BCP for further building of the mature socialist society which received the unanimous support of all strata of the Bulgarian society is a natural and logical political platform in the election campaign.

"The forthcoming election for the Eighth National Assembly, the county, municipal and district people's councils, mayors, people's advisers in the municipalities, judges and jurors in the county and district courts, holds an immense significance for the further improvement of the political system and for the expansion and deepening of socialist democracy in the country," said the chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, Mr Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP.

The plenum has authorized the Bureau of the National Council of the Fatherland Front to make amendments to the list of nominees to people's representatives, if need arises in the course of discussions.

The proposed nominations to enter in the composition of the eighth National Assembly cover all social categories and strata of the population. Compared with the seventh National Assembly, at present the number of workers, directly employed in material production, has risen from 67 to 80. Greater is also the number of nominees-engineers. Ten more are the nominees representing the men of science and culture. The women nominees are 84, nine more than in the previous term of the National Assembly. The principle of rejuvenation of the composition of the National Assembly, too, has been preserved. In the proposed project 39 percent of the nominations are new ones. The political belonging of the nominees is: 68 percent are members of the BCP, 25 percent of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party and 7 percent are nonparty members.

ZHIVKOV SENDS GREETINGS TO HONECKER ON REELECTION

AU231333 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general, has sent the following telegram to Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee:

Dear Comrade Honecker,

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee and on my own behalf I pray you to accept the most sincere congratulations on your reelection to the post of secretary general of the SED Central Committee.

I wish you health and great new successes in your highly responsible work at the head of the SED in implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress into practical deeds and in further building the developed socialist society in the GDR.

I take advantage of the opportunity to express confidence that the fraternal friendship and cooperation between our two parties and peoples will develop and steadily strengthen on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in the interest of the cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

BCP GREETS CUBAN CP ON BAY OF PIGS ANNIVERSARY

AU231348 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Apr 81 p 1, 6

[Text] The BCP Central Committee has sent the following telegram to the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee:

Dear comrades,

On behalf of the communists and working people in the People's Republic of Bulgaria we convey most sincere congratulations to the Cuban communists and to the fraternal Cuban people on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the victory over imperialist aggression in the Bay of Pigs.

Inspired by the proclamation of socialist revolution, the heroic people of Cuba, with the decisive assistance of the USSR, the socialist countries and the international solidarity of working people throughout the world, overthrew the counterrevolutionary plans of imperialism, and defended their freedom and independence. The Bay of Pigs victory has become an example and a source of inspiration for the peoples who are proceeding along the path of national liberation and progressive social changes.

The glorious days of April 1961 inaugurated the creation of the Cuban Communist Party, which, loyal to the Marxist-Leninist principles, is confidently guiding the construction of a socialist society in Cuba. The Cuban people's remarkable successes in all fields of life are dear to the hearts of all Bulgarian people.

The Bulgarian-Cuban friendship is fraternal and indestructible, it is actively and fruitfully developing for the sake and to the benefit of the interests and ideals of our two peoples. We are deeply convinced that this friendship will continue also in the future to contribute to the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, of all forces of peace and social progress throughout the world.

On the occasion of the festive celebration of the 20th anniversary of the April deeds accomplished by the Cuban people, the communists and working people in Georgi Dimitrov's homeland confirm their wholehearted support and solidarity with socialist Cuba, with its policy aimed at the consolidation of peace, detente and friendship among the peoples.

We wish you, dear Cuban comrades, new successes in implementing the decisions of the second congress of the Cuban Communist Party for the further construction and defense of socialism in your splendid country.

RUDE PRAVO INTERVIEWS POLISH SOLIDARITY LEADERS

AU240815 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Apr 81 p 7

[Article by Karol Mikulka, RUDE PRAVO special correspondent: "Interview With 'Solidarity' Representatives in Jastrzebie; Unanimity"--all questions published in boldface]

[Text] It was very lively in the "Solidarity" building in Jastrzebie. Telephones were ringing and the building entrance reminded one of a thoroughfare, probably because Chairman Henryk Sienkiewicz brought new instructions from Gdansk. The organization's position on the Sejm's resolution, which--among other things--forbids strikes for 2 months--was being particularly discussed.

Chairman Henryk Sienkiewicz (successor to Jaroslaw Sienkiewicz, who was at the head of strikes last year), "chief" for union affairs Stefan Palka, and other members of the regional commission were well prepared for us. They had all the necessary figures on hand, that is, how many members the Jastrzebie miners' "Solidarity" has and how many of them are PZPR members. They quoted from the press of the socialist countries and from our 16th CPCZ Congress. Allegedly we are too "hard" on them. In "Solidarity," allegedly, there is no one who does not like socialism. He who claims the opposite is, according to them, a slanderer.

[Question] Who, according to you, are Kuron and Michnik from the KOR organization, or the people from the Confederation for an Independent Poland? Do you, perhaps, include them among the proponents of socialism?

We are not at all aware of antisocialist activity by those you named. And we are not interested in the people from the confederation.

[Question] They do not interest you? Why then are there posters in your building demanding that they be released from custody?

Henryk Sienkiewicz and Stefan Palka searched for an answer for a while. In the end they claimed that so far they had not heard about charges pertaining to Moczulski and the other representatives of the confederation. Allegedly, they could be absolutely innocent.

[Question] They have been indicted before by your prosecutor general's office. Also television repeated a program unequivocally proving that the activity of Moczulski and others is of an antistate character.

(Instead of an answer we heard sarcastic remarks about television.... After a while we come to the issue of political demands supported by strikes.)

Who told you that? On principle we are against strikes--is the resolute standpoint, which is immediately qualified: Of course, as long as we are not provoked. We have nothing against the Sejm's resolution banning strikes for 2 months. But any day there can be a provocation. Then nothing will stop us from striking.

[Question] And are there, as you say, any provocations?

(We are informed that a provocation occurred on the previous Saturday. Increased deliveries of salami were delivered to mining enterprises.

[Question] Do you call that a provocation? After all, during the recent premier's visit to the Katowice region miners demanded increased rations of foodstuffs. At the Knorow mine this was heard more than once.

But we do not want that any more.

[Question] Why?

(We hear an explanation that behind that there could be the tactics to drive a wedge between miners and the rest of the working people.... What can one think about that? Fulfilled demands immediately being passed off as provocations! In any case, one cannot expect cooperation, and even less, constructive cooperation from people who are waging political struggle with such methods.

The leaflets posted near the seat of the Jastrzebie "Solidarity" were about the "chief" for union's affairs, Stefan Palka. He was criticized for painting the town red during a strike alert.)

--That could have been written only by our enemies; that we do not know the author of these materials is the explanation.

[Question] However, it is no secret that precisely in your area another organization of miners' "Solidarity" is being set up.

That is possible, but it is of no interest to us. Someone is probably looking for a cushy job again, to fulfill his ambitions. After all, there are already more than 60 trade union organizations registered here. The weaker ones will in the end be subordinate to us.

[Question] Are we to understand that "Solidarity" is not as united as some of your friends are trying to make it?

Time will tell. We will see after the elections.

[Question] Elections? We have heard that, for example, at the Grodziec mine they have already been held. Did Stefan Nowtoka remain in the post of chairman?

No, he did not. After all, he cannot be in the leadership of our organization and at the same time in a party committee, we are told.

However, the miners in the shaft told us something different. When a warning strike was being prepared, the local "Solidarity" chieftain, Stefan Nowotka, did not want to blindly obey orders from Gdansk. He let miners choose. They should decide whether to strike and sit in locker rooms when the country is so short of fuel. And such a "lack of discipline" could not possibly remain without retaliation. Therein "Solidarity" is unanimous. Today another, a more obedient chairman holds the post.

OFFICIALS MEET WITH APRO, HUNGARIAN DELEGATION

Husak Holds Discussion

LD232322 Budapest MTI in English 1741 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Prague, 23 Apr (MTI)--Antal Apro, speaker of the Hungarian parliament, and the members of the parliamentary delegation he leads in Czechoslovakia, Thursday afternoon paid a visit to Gustav Husak, secretary-general of the Czechoslovak Communist Party CC and president of the Czechoslovak Republic. During the cordial and comradely discussion the sides reviewed the bilateral relations and established: Hungarian-Czechoslovak cooperation is developing favourably in every field of life, in keeping with the spirit of the decisions made at the top-level meeting of the two countries' leaders last year, and nothing hampers further deepening, broadening and intensification of this joint work.

Indra Holds Meeting

LD232308 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2200 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] The Hungarian ambassador in Czechoslovakia, Bela Kovacs, in Prague this evening organized a friendly meeting on the occasion of the visit of a delegation of the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic, headed by Chairman Antal Apro.

The meeting was attended by Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, chairman of the Federal Assembly, and other representatives of our political and public life. The meeting took place in a cordial, comradely atmosphere.

MORE ON IRAQI DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER RAMADAN'S VISIT

Husak Holds Meeting

LD232304 Prague CTK in English 1723 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Prague, 23 Apr (CETEKA)--Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak received Revolutionary Command Council member and Iraqi First Deputy Premier Taha Yasin Ramadan, in the presence of Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal, in Prague Castle Thursday.

The level of Czechoslovak-Iraqi relations and some international topics was reviewed. Positive appreciation was made of the results of former cooperation in fields of common interest. Both sides voiced the conviction that preconditions exist to intensify and expand mutual contacts, the further development of which will help promote the traditional friendship between the Czechoslovak and Iraqi peoples.

Strougal Continues Talks

LD232306 Prague CTK in English 1725 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Prague, 23 Apr (CETEKA)--Talks continued here this afternoon between Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal and Iraqi First Deputy Premier, Revolutionary Command Council member Taha Yasin Ramadan. They discussed suggestions concerning the orientation and further development of mutually beneficial cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Iraq in the economic, scientific, technical and cultural spheres. They also exchanged views on the solution of major international political problems.

MORE ON TALKS WITH AFGHAN MINISTER; DINNER TOASTS

AU231128 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Apr 81 pp 1, 2

[CTK report: "In the Interest of Strengthening Peace in the World"]

[Text] Prague, 21 Apr (CTK)--Shah Mohammad Dost, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], arrived on Tuesday in the CSSR for an official friendly visit, at the invitation of CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek.

The Afghan guest was welcomed at Ruzyne airport in Prague by CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek. Zdenek Karmelita, CSSR ambassador to the DRA, and Rabbani Afghan Burna, the DRA's charge d'affaires ad interim in the CSSR, were also present.

On the same day Bohuslav Chnoupek received Shah Mohammad Dost in the Cernin Palace in Prague.

In a friendly and cordial talk they assessed the present state of relations between the two countries and key problems of the international situation. The two ministers agreed that the broad upsurge and high level of relations between the CSSR and the DRA corresponds to the interests of the people of the two countries and contributes to strengthening peace and security in the world.

They stated that favorable conditions exist for further intensive and comprehensive development of those relations and promotion of political and economic cooperation, cooperation between social organizations and intensification of contacts in health care, education and culture.

Bohuslav Chonoupek and Shah Mohammad Dost further noted that the consolidation of the positions of socialism, the upsurge of the struggle of working people in the capitalist countries and new victories of national liberation movements are positive factors in the present international situation. However, reactionary imperialist and hegemonist circles have responded by deliberately aggravating the international situation and attempting to change the existing military-strategic balance of forces in their favor. The program of defending peace laid down by the 26th CPSU Congress constitutes a counterbalance to this destructive approach. The ministers stressed that the new Soviet peace initiative is an effective way of solving the most urgent problems of international life. The discussion of any proposal contained in the set of Soviet peace proposals--including the proposal for a moratorium on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe--would be a contribution to ensuring peace and security.

In their talk the CSSR and DRA ministers of foreign affairs further stated their concern that the misuse of the so-called Afghan issue continues. They rejected the assertions that, allegedly, the Soviet assistance to Afghanistan is the cause of the worsening international atmosphere, and called for implementation of proposals for a political settlement in the region and for normalization of relations between the DRA and its neighbors. They added that a settlement of the situation in the Persian Gulf would be facilitated by implementing the proposal made by Leonid Brezhnev during his visit to India and now supplemented with the Soviet readiness to discuss, in the context of security in the Persian Gulf, the international aspects of issues related to Afghanistan. Evaluating the situation in the Middle East, both ministers voiced support for the Soviet proposal to convene an international conference to solve the problem on a comprehensive and realistic basis. The two ministers also stressed the importance of the Nonaligned Movement as an influential force in international relations and spoke about the DRA's struggle to preserve the movement's anti-imperialist and anticolonialist orientation.

Bohuslav Chnoupek briefed his Afghan guest on the tasks of CSSR foreign policy after the recent 16th CPCZ Congress. He expressed the CPCZ's, the CSSR Government's and the Czechoslovak people's solidarity with the DRA's endeavor to implement successfully the second stage of the April revolution. He stated that the CSSR highly respects the DRA's activity in the international arena and the initiative it displays in purposefully asserting a political solution of the situation around Afghanistan. He voiced appreciation for the implementation of principles of proletarian internationalism in Afghan foreign policy and at the same time for the level of the DRA's cooperation with the socialist states, led by the Soviet Union.

Shah Mohammad Dost acquainted Bohuslav Chnoupek in detail with the situation in and around Afghanistan and briefed him on the results attained by the Afghan people in the second stage of the revolution, under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA]. He expressed appreciation for the successes achieved by the Czechoslovak people under the CPCZ's leadership and stressed that the course of the 16th CPCZ Congress confirmed the correctness of the party's line in domestic and foreign policy. He also recognized the support for the DRA's peace efforts that is part of the CSSR's, the Soviet Union's and other socialist countries' foreign policy.

The discussion was characterized by full agreement of views on all issues discussed.

In the Cernin Palace in Prague, Bohuslav Chnoupek gave a festive dinner in honor of Shah Mohammad Dost, at which both ministers proposed toasts.

Bohuslav Chnoupek said that the CSSR is following with joyous feelings the PDPA's efforts to consolidate people's power in the country. He highly appraised the relations between the two states, which have reached a high level in all areas. He further noted that the visit by the Afghan minister of foreign affairs is taking place at a time when reactionary imperialist and hegemonist forces are trying to jeopardize the tested principles of international detente. In opposition to the policy of deliberate complications of international relations is, however, the Soviet Union's peace offensive aimed at a just and peaceful settlement of the flashpoints of tension in the world. In this spirit, it is also necessary to reach a political solution of the Afghanistan situation, Minister Chnoupek stressed. However, as a prerequisite it is necessary to halt the sending of counterrevolutionary gangs to the DRA.

Shah Mohammad Dost highly appraised the fact that Czechoslovak communists and all Czechoslovak people are firmly on the side of the people and revolutionary forces of Afghanistan and fully support the fraternal assistance selflessly rendered to the Afghan revoluton by the USSR. He stressed that the people of the DRA are currently striving--under the leadership of the PDPA, led by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of its Central Committee--to implement a program of progressive socioeconomic and political transformations. It is a fact, despite the slanders being spread by the enemies of Afghanistan about the internal situation in the country, that in less than 3 years more has been done for the well-being of the Afghan working people in the DRA than in the preceding 60 years.

In conclusion Minister Dost expressed thanks for the support being extended by the CSSR to Afghanistan's constructive peace initiative, the objective of which is to resolve all problems by peaceful means, on the basis of generally recognized norms of international law.

MORE ON ARAB LEAGUE'S CHEDLI KLIBI VISIT

Meeting With Strougal

LD231234 Prague CTK in English 1137 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Prague, 23 Apr (CTK)--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received today Arab League General Secretary Chedli Klibi who arrived yesterday for an official visit. The premier appreciated the work of the Arab League which won great respect and authority in the world, and pointed out that Czechoslovakia has been and is giving effective aid to Arab states in their struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism. He said that Chedli Klibi's visit is an important step towards the further deepening of contacts with this influential international organization and a contribution to the consolidation of Czechoslovakia's friendship and cooperation with progressive Arab countries.

Chnoupek Hosts Dinner

LD232150 Prague CTK in English 2015 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Prague, 23 Apr (CTK)--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek gave here Thursday a dinner in honour of Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general.

Bohuslav Chnoupek stated that the Middle East is one of the most dangerous hotbeds of tension in the world. In this connection, he stressed the importance of the Soviet Union's initiative directed to the convocation of an international conference of states concerned to secure just and permanent peace in this area.

Chedli Klibi appreciated Czechoslovakia's support for nations under the yoke of colonialism and all the national liberation movements in the world.

Report on Chnoupek Meeting

LD232056 Prague CTK in English 1729 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Prague, 23 Apr (CTK)--International topics, especially the Middle East, dominated Thursday's friendly and constructive discussion between Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and visiting Arab League Secretary-General Chedli Klibi.

They denounced the aggressive policy of Israel and opposed the separate Camp David accords, which are a manoeuvre aimed at condemning the Palestinians to helplessness and isolating Egypt in the Arab world. They described the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

Both representatives stressed the necessity of support for Lebanon to preserve its state and territorial integrity. They voiced concern at the tension persisting between Iraq and Iran, and spoke in favour of a peaceful settlement of the conflict.

Bohuslav Chnoupek stated that Czechoslovakia has always striven for good relations with the Arab countries. It has always been on the side of the Arab people in its struggle for independence, against the Israeli aggression. In this context he pointed out the need for Arab unity, which is impeded by the separate Camp David agreements.

Chedli Klibi ascribed great importance to relations with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, and favoured their further development. He particularly appreciated the lasting and extensive support given by socialist countries to the just Palestinian struggle.

Secretary-General Chedli Klibi was later received by Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra. They discussed international topics, especially the Middle East.

KAMPUCHEAN ENVOY HOSTS RECEPTION ON STATE HOLIDAY

AU232108 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] Prague, 16 Apr (CTK)--Phang Saret, ambassador of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to the CSSR, gave a reception this Thursday in Prague on the occasion of his country's holiday.

Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary; Jindrich Polednik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary; Rudolf Rohlicek, CSSR deputy premier; Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the CSSR's National Front Central Committee; and other representatives of our political and public life came to congratulate him. Members of the Prague diplomatic corps were also present. The reception was held in a friendly atmosphere.

LEADERS GREET HENG SAMRIN ON NATIONAL DAY

AU231316 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] Prague, 16 Apr (CTK)--On the occasion of the state holiday of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president and Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, sent Heng Samrin, chairman of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation and chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the following congratulatory telegram:

Esteemed comrade, on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government and people and in our own name we send you, the Central Committee of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation, the People's Revolutionary Council and the courageous Kampuchean people warmest comradely greetings and congratulations on the occasion of the national holiday of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK].

The Czechoslovak people have always firmly stood at the side of the Kampuchean people in their just fight against colonialism, Chinese hegemonism and imperialist usurpers and for their country's freedom and independence. The Kampuchean patriots' victory over the American aggressors in April 1975 was a significant landmark in this fight. In order that Kampuchea may live a peaceful and free life, its people had to overthrow the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, which had introduced the regime of terror and genocide into the country.

The working people of Socialist Czechoslovakia are sincerely overjoyed at the results that are being achieved by the Kampuchean people, under the leadership of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation and with the effective international assistance of the countries of the socialist community, in eliminating the unfortunate legacy of the past and in the country's peaceful renewal. We respect the peace-loving foreign policy of the PRK which, together with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, is striving to develop relations of friendship and cooperation with the countries of Southeast Asia and to ensure peace and consolidate security in this area.

We are gratified to state that, in harmony with the conclusions reached at our joint deliberations last year in Phnom Penh and Prague, the relations of friendship and mutual cooperation between our two countries are deepening successfully. The CPCZ, the government and people of our country will continue granting all around support to the Kampuchean people in the consolidation of the revolutionary achievements and the building of peaceful, free and independent Kampuchea.

We wish you, esteemed comrade Heng Samrin, and all Kampuchean people many successes and further victories in the accomplishment of the set tasks in building the new society in your country and in the struggle for peace and progress throughout the world.

On the same occasion Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, sent a congratulatory telegram to PRK's minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Hun Sen.

CPCZ GREETS CUBAN CP ON BAY OF PIGS ANNIVERSARY

AU231349 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] Prague, 16 Apr (Z)--The CPCZ Central Committee sent the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] a greetings telegram on the 20th anniversary of the "day of the proclamation of the socialist character of the revolution," the PCC's foundation and the 20th anniversary of the victory of the Bay of Pigs.

The telegram states that the historical proclamation of the socialist character of the Cuban revolution, issued on 16 April 1961, as well as the Cuban people's glorious victory over the mercenaries of imperialism and reaction at the Bay of Pigs on 19 April 1961, established the basic conditions for the birth--the revolutionaries and the working people being closely united--of the PCC, built on the heroism of the Cuban workers class which fought and shed its blood in defending the fatherland and socialism. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, their Marxist-Leninist vanguard, Cuba's working people are achieving great successes in building the first socialist society on the American Continent. The PCC's second congress was a new and brilliant confirmation of these successes.

The successes that are being achieved by socialist Cuba in the face of constant imperialist threats and provocations are also the result of its fraternal cooperation with the countries of the socialist community, and above all the Soviet Union. The Czechoslovak communists are proud that the high evaluation of this cooperation at the Second PCC Congress also represents the recognition of the traditional cooperation between the CPCZ and PCC, between our two fraternal countries; they will continue to strive for the comprehensive development of this cooperation.

The CPCZ Central Committee concludes the telegram by wishing the PCC Central Committee and, through it, all Cuban communists and the people of Cuba many new successes and victories in the fulfillment of the conclusions set by the second congress and in building socialist Cuba.

NATIONAL FRONT COMMITTEES HOLD JOINT SESSION

LD241118 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Vaclav Klement report from Chamber of Peoples in Prague on 24 April joint plenary session of the Central Committees of the National Fronts of the Czechoslovak, Czech and Slovak Socialist Republics--live or recorded]

[Text] The important session today was opened and is being chaired by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the republic and chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. Also present is Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium. The deliberations are also being attended by leading officials of other political parties of the National Front, eminent representatives of social organizations and of our political and public life.

The highest bodies of the National Front are meeting today to examine and proclaim their program for the elections to representative bodies at all levels. They will also approve the National Front candidates for the Chamber of Peoples and the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly and for the Czech and Slovak National Councils. The present act will in fact start the electoral campaign. The campaign will comprise the fruitful efforts of our people to fulfill the program for a further development of the socialist homeland, a program which was recently passed by the 16th CPCZ Congress.

The main report submitted at the joint meeting by Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, ended a few minutes ago.

He first thanked the leading organs and members of other political parties, social and special-interest organizations of the National Front for the support and trust they had manifested by actively participating in the fulfillment of the program of the Communist Party. Speaking about the results of our joint work in the past period he stated that in the course of the Fifth and Sixth 5-Year Plans economic potential has been significantly expanded and our national wealth has been multiplied. He said that in the next period we intend to maintain the high level of living standards which have been achieved and, according to the possibilities which we will create, to further improve their quality. All will depend on how we work, how labor productivity grows, how we manage the sources of raw materials, commodities, fuel and energy, and how we utilize existing production potential. These are the main paths of development for our country and of ensuring a peaceable and fuller life for our people, Comrade Strougal stressed.

We will acquaint you further with his speech in radio newsreel [at 1630 GMT].

A discussion then started at the joint plenary session of the Central Committees of the National Front, in which 23 participants in the deliberations have so far requested to take part.

CPCZ COMMITTEE DISCUSSES ELECTIONS PREPARATIONS

LD231400 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] The second session of the CPCZ Central Committee was held today in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle. The deliberations were opened and chaired by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The Central Committee discussed the preparations for the elections to the representative bodies. It adopted a resolution praising the activity of the political, social and state bodies and organizations in the preparations for the elections, in the fulfillment of the electoral programs and the creation of new ones and in the selection of the candidates of the National Front for deputies to the representative bodies.

The Central Committee pledges to all party bodies and organizations, communists working in representative bodies and the bodies of the National Front and in the social and free-time organizations affiliated to the National Front, in the bodies of the socialist state and in all other spheres of social life, to continue the demanding and responsible task of preparing for the elections and to carry out effective political-organizational, mass-political and agitation work so that the progress and results of the elections bring about a decisive victory of the candidates of the National Front.

The Central Committee expresses the conviction that the elections will become a demonstration of the unity of the party, the entire National Front and all working people and will contribute to the further deepening of socialist democracy and the development of the political and labor activity of our citizens in the realization of the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress.

KAPEK CHAIRS CPCZ AKTIV IN PRAGUE; TASKS DISCUSSED

LD231534 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] The tasks of Prague party organs and organizations in the implementation of the conclusions of the 16th party congress and preparations of elections to representative bodies were discussed in Prague today by an aktiv of CPCZ officials.

The deliberations were chaired by Antonin Kapek, member of the Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the Prague party committee.

BRIEFS

INDRA AWARD FOR OFFICIAL--The president of the republic has awarded the Order of Labor to Col (Miroslav Klein), secretary of defense and security committees of the Chamber of Peoples and the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly, for long years of his selfless political and public activities in building a socialist society. The high state distinction was presented to him on his 60th birthday by Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly. [Text] [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 13 Apr 81 LD]

BRATISLAVA TV TRANSMITTER--A "city" transmitter for the first TV program was put into operation on Bratislava Kamzik Hill on 31 March. The transmitter, designed to improve the quality of the reception of the first TV program in Bratislava, broadcasts in the fourth TV band on channel 31 in the direction of Raca, Ruzinov and Petrzalka. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Apr 81 p 2 AU]

ADN CORRESPONDENT ON NEW ATTACKS ON POLAND'S PZPR

AU2314 20 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Apr 81 p 2

[ADN correspondent Paul Weinreich report: "New Attacks on Party and State in Poland"]

[Text] Warsaw--Marxist-Leninist forces in the Polish People's Republic are assessing with great concern some recent events and developments which, in their estimation, further undermine the role of the PZPR as the leading force and give even greater scope to counter-revolutionary forces in the country. Here a meeting of members and former members of the PZPR in Torun is mentioned. Participants in this meeting, among them Zbigniew Iwanow who had been excluded from the party because of factionist activity, openly attacked the Marxist-Leninist principles of the party and its work, and in particular the principle of democratic centralism, under the demagogic slogan "democratization of the party." One of the spokesman of the antiparty elements is Prof Wojciech Lamentowicz who demanded "the replacement of 80 percent of the Central Committee members" in order, as he maintained, "to secure liberalization in Poland."

It is significant that this meeting was attended by prominent Solidarity leaders. Representatives of the imperialist press, who had been invited to the splitting meeting in Torum, saw a reason to rejoice. An FRG paper called it an "unusual meeting" that introduced a "decisive round of the Polish renewal movement with all its consequences."

Almost at the same time, in Poland the Solidarity leadership appealed to the public with so-called program theses. Contrary to earlier protestations of the Solidarity leadership of not seeking a political role, the Solidarity's leadership claim is literally postulated in the theses, which are also published in great detail by TRYBUNA LUDU: "There is no other social force in Poland which can replace it. There is no going back on the path that we have chosen." The main enemy to be affected by the strikes organized by Solidarity is the socialist state.

The program theses state that for strikes such points and areas should be chosen which would be felt hardest by the state as the employer.

In the meantime the antisocialist forces regard legalization of the so-called Rural Solidarity as another field for their activities. The recent approval of such a Rural Solidarity was preceded by illegal occupations of public buildings for weeks, strikes and other provocations, to which Solidarity leaders had contributed considerably. According to reports of the Polish press, members of former landowner circles and other counter-revolutionary forces also belong to the political wirepullers of the Rural Solidarity.

PARTY PRIMACY, LOYALTY TO MARXISM-LENINISM URGED

LD240958 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0201 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Berlin, 23 Apr (ADN)--"The constant raising of the leading role of the party in all spheres of society--this is undoubtedly the most important condition for new victories on our path to the future." This is stressed by NEUES DEUTSCHLAND today in an article headlined "The Party--Leading Force in Our Society."

"Our own path of development has confirmed a thousandfold that it is, above all, the leading role of the party which guarantees the political stability and the vitality of socialism, and that through it will be shown the path and the objective to the creative vigor of the working people at a given stage of development. Deep experience of life is expressed by the recognition repeatedly expressed at the party congress that the leading role of the party was, is and will remain the basic question of the socialist revolution," the newspaper says, pointing to the discussion at the 10th SED Congress.

"Among the important characteristics of the strengthening of our worker-peasant power we count the constant ideological and organizational growth of the party, the raising of its leading role and its alliance policy," the newspaper writes.

"Above all, the revolutionary properties of the working class as the class exercising power, its increasing political maturity, its internationalist and patriotic attitude in the conflict with imperialism and bourgeois ideology, its ideological and technical development and its ability in the management, planning and shaping of our socialist society will become more pronounced to a significant extent in the coming stage," the newspaper continues.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND stresses that the key to the unremitting consolidation and strengthening of the unity of party and people "is everywhere a working style of the party that is closely linked to life." The political guidance of the social processes by the party has to be further defined in three main directions. First, to make sure that the decisions of the Central Committee are assimilated by every party group. Because the decisive battlefield is, as before, the economy, the second requirement is to start those initiatives which assure a high growth in performance. The third main direction serves to consolidate political awareness and the revolutionary stand. "The party has left no doubt that the unity and cohesion of our party rests primarily on its uniform ideology."

"Loyalty to Marxism-Leninism is loyalty to truth, to science, and is the recognition of the objective laws of social development and their use in the interests of the working people," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND writes. "In all spheres, cadres that have been battletried over many years and decades, and also young cadres, are active who unshakably stand by the positions of the working class and the decisions of the party. For the future, too, we take as our point of departure the strengthening of the leading role of the working class and its Marxist-Leninist party, in that we are training cadres who possess experience drawn from physical production, who know the life and work of the workers and who act selflessly on behalf of their class."

The basic party organizations have developed into centers of political activity with trusting relations with the working people, the paper says. "The course of the party congress impressively confirmed that the basic organizations are increasingly clearly coming to the fore as organizations for the implementation of the courses of unity of economic and social policy."

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND continues: "In the centrally administered combines, in which 77.1 percent of the members and candidate members in industry and construction work, the working class and the great strength of our party is concentrated. Here, also, is the best experience of the improvement of internal party life and of raising the mass effectivity of ideological work, which must be broadly disseminated by means of exchange of experience."

In conclusion, the newspaper stresses: "The unity and cohesion of the party is firmer than ever. It will, as Erich Honecker said in his enthusiastically received winding-up speech, do everything in the Thaelmann spirit to always show itself worthy of the trust of the people."

HONECKER CONGRATULATES ZIMBABWE'S BANANA, MUGABE

AU231355 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18-19 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND)--Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent telegrams of congratulations to Canaan Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, and Robert Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe and president of the Zimbabwe African National Union.

The message to Canaan Banana reads as follows:

On the occasion of the 1st anniversary of national independence I convey sincere congratulations of the State Council and the GDR people to you and the people of Zimbabwe.

I wish the people and the Government of Zimbabwe and you personally, your excellency, much success in building your country and in strengthening its national independence. At the same time I hope that the friendly relations between our two sides will strengthen and deepen to the benefit of our peoples.

Your excellency, accept my best wishes for good health and further successes in your responsible work.

The telegram to Robert Mugabe reads as follows:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the GDR people I convey to you, esteemed Comrade Prime Minister, and to the people of Zimbabwe cordial greetings and congratulations on the first anniversary of the national independence of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

The independence of Zimbabwe, fought for with great sacrifices, has given new stimuli to the peoples in the south of Africa in their struggle for the final liberation from colonial, racist and imperialist yoke. The GDR, in close collaboration with all forces which are committed to peace and progress, will continue to resolutely support the struggle of the peoples for their freedom and independence and against racist suppression.

The GDR pays tribute to the efforts of the government and the people of Zimbabwe and your personal contribution to overcoming the difficult colonial-racist heritage and to building a society that serves the interests of the people.

It is a pleasure for me, Comrade Prime Minister, to be able to again confirm our firm solidarity with the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe for strengthening national independence and for social progress.

May I assure you that the GDR is determined to continue the path of cooperation and to strengthen and deepen the friendly relations between our two states to the benefit of our peoples.

I wish you much success, creative energy and personal well-being in your responsible work.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES SYRIA'S HAFIZ AL-ASAD

AU231414 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Apr 81 p 14

[Text] Berlin (ND)--On the occasion of the national holiday of the Syrian Arab Republic Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic. The telegram reads as follows:

On the occasion of the national holiday of the Syrian Arab Republic it gives me great pleasure to convey the most cordial greetings and congratulations of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the GDR people to you, highly esteemed Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, to all members of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and to the friendly Syrian people.

The GDR people watch with great sympathy and respect the energetic and sacrificial struggle of the people of the Syrian Arab Republic for a peaceful and secured future. Let me assure you of the firm solidarity of the GDR in this struggle.

We regard the successes that the Syrian people have achieved under your well-tested leadership in all fields of their development as an important contribution to strengthening the forces of peace, national liberation and social progress in the world.

I take this as an opportunity to give expression to my deep satisfaction about the further deepening close friendship and the manifold advantageous cooperation between our two parties, states and peoples, which according to my conviction will continue to successfully develop to the benefit of our friendly countries and in the interest of our common struggle.

Highly esteemed comrade general secretary, accept my best wishes for health and creative energy in your responsible work for the welfare of your people.

On the same occasion Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, congratulated 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, Council of Ministers chairman of the Syrian Arab Republic [title as published].

GOVERNMENT LEADERS GREET KAMPUCHEANS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU231315 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Apr 81 p 14

[Text] Berlin (ND)--Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, have sent the following greetings telegram to Heng Samrin, Central Committee chairman of the National United Front for National Salvation and chairman of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council·

On the occasion of Democratic Kampuchea's national holiday we convey the fraternal greetings and most cordial congratulations of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the GDR people to you, the Kampuchea People's Revolutionary Council, the Central Committee of the National United Front for National Salvation and the Kampuchean people.

The day of 17 April 1975 marks an important phase in the long and sacrificial struggle of the Kampuchean people for their liberation and against internal and external reaction. With the founding of Democratic Kampuchea victory was finally guaranteed and the most burning wish of the Kampuchean people for life in peace, freedom and social progress became reality.

We are following with great sympathy the enormous efforts the Kampuchean people are making under the leadership of the National United Front for National Salvation in developing and strengthening the people's power, in reviving the economy and restoring the national culture. We highly value the successes achieved in these fields.

Together with the fraternal socialist countries Democratic Kampuchea actively supports peace and stability in Southeast Asia and good cooperation among the countries in this region on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. This policy is supported and highly respected by all peace-loving people and all progressive forces. It contributes to constantly further increasing the international authority of Democratic Kampuchea.

As a result of the treaty of friendship and cooperation the relations between the GDR and Democratic Kampuchea are developing very successfully in all fields. We are firmly convinced that the fraternal friendship and close cooperation between our two states and peoples on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will further deepen.

The GDR will continue to be in solidarity with and always on the side of the Kampuchean people.

We wish the people of Democratic Kampuchea new successes in building a peaceful, independent and Democratic Kampuchea taking the road to socialism.

AXEN, FISCHER ADDRESS BERLIN MEETING OF AMBASSADORS

LD232322 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1503 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Berlin--Tasks arising from the decisions of the 10th SED Congress on the GDR's activities in the field of foreign policy and the external economy were discussed by a conference of GDR ambassadors in Berlin 20-23 April. Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee stressed the need to further the cause of political and military detente and to make world peace durable by the comprehensive strengthening of real socialism and the still closer cooperation of all forces of peace and progress throughout the world.

Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer dealt primarily with questions of improving friendly relations with the socialist states. He stressed the GDR's firm resolve to continue the good cooperation with the nationally liberated states for the benefit of both sides, and to maintain stable relations of peaceful coexistence with the capitalist states.

Oskar Fischer declared that the peace program adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress reflected the continuity of the collectively-based socialist peace strategy which the GDR, aware of its responsibility, helped to implement in accordance with the decisions of the Tenth SED Congress.

The contribution of the GDR's external economy to implementing the economic strategy decided upon by the Tenth SED Congress was explained by Dr Gerhard Beil, state secretary and first deputy foreign trade minister. The increasing ties between the national economies of the GDR and the USSR, the deepening socialist economic integration within the CEMA framework, provided a firm foundation for the dynamic and stable development of the GDR's economy. The GDR also attached great importance to trade on a basis of equality with the developing countries as well as with the capitalist industrial states.

PARTY MEMBERSHIP IN FACTORY COMBAT GROUPS TO GO UP

LD231510 Hamburg DPA in German 1307 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Berlin, 23 Apr (DPA)--The SED in the GDR wants to increase the number of party members in the paramilitary factory combat groups which are directly subordinate to it. According to the Information Bureau West, officials have based this decision on the "aggravation of the international class conflict," on the "increased responsibility" of the combat groups for the defense of the country and, in an allusion to the events in Poland, on the need to ensure a high level of order and security in the enterprises.

JOACHIM HERRMANN ITERATES SED LINE AT MEETING

LD231508 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1537 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Berlin, 23 Apr (ADN)--The SED's general line remains consistently geared to the people's well-being and to securing peace. This was stated by Joachim Herrmann, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, at a meeting of the Central Democratic block--the union of parties and mass organizations in the GDR working under the leadership of the SED--in Berlin on Thursday. The meeting was held to make joint preparations for the elections to the People's Chamber, the Berlin Municipal Assembly and the GDR bezirk diets scheduled for 14 June.

The main task, ensuring the unity of economic and social policy, is to be continued, Joachim Herrmann stressed. Everything will continue to be done to secure and gradually improve the people's material and cultural standard of living. The representatives of the parties and mass organizations expressed their full agreement with the goals set at the 10th SED Congress relative to the further development of the advanced socialist society.

They praised the report delivered by general secretary of the SED Central Committee Erich Honecker as an important, scientifically-based document which points the people along the way to a secure future. The representatives of the parties and mass organizations noted that the domestic and foreign policies set at the 10th SED Congress identify most deeply with the interests of all social forces. In their work they will try to help make the elections a political high point in GDR life.

LEADERS' MESSAGE ON KAMPUCHEAN NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU231317 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Apr 81 p 5

["Kampuchean Holiday; Greetings Message from Hungarian Leaders"]

[Text] On the occasion of the national holiday of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent the following greetings message to Heng Samrin, president of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] and the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council, in Phnom Penh:

On the occasion of the national holiday of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, we send you, the KNUFNS Central Committee, the People's Revolutionary Council and the Kampuchean people as a whole fraternal greetings and good wishes on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council, National Assembly and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, the Hungarian people and ourselves.

Six years ago today the Kampuchean people were liberated from the rule of colonialists, foreign intruders and their local lackeys, the Lon Nol regime. However, ignoring the country's constitution and the most elementary human rights, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique disorganized society, ruined the economy and had millions of patriots and ordinary people murdered. The darkest era of the country's history closed in January 1979, when the Kampuchean patriotic and revolutionary forces, under the leadership of the KNUFNS and with the internationalist aid of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, overthrew the regime that had discredited the ideal of socialism and betrayed the people.

The Hungarian people highly value and support the foreign political initiatives developed by the People's Republic of Kampuchea for the sake of peace and security in the Southeast Asian area. They sincerely rejoice over the noteworthy results attained by the Kampuchean people in restoring the economy and reorganizing political, social and cultural life.

We are convinced that friendship and fraternal cooperation between our peoples are growing stronger with each passing day in the spirit of the joint statement we signed in Budapest during the official friendly visit of a delegation of the KNUFNS and Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council led by you. In the future, as before, the Kampuchean people can rely on our country's and people's internationalist support in creating a democratic and nonaligned People's Republic of Kampuchea advancing toward socialism.

It is our sincere wish on your national holiday that, with the direction of the KNUFNS and the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council, the Kampuchean people may attain further successes in defending and consolidating their revolutionary achievements, building a new society and strengthening peace and security in the area.

KADAR VISITS BUDAPEST METROPOLITAN COUNCIL

LD231146 Budapest MTI in English 1033 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Budapest, 23 Apr (MTI)--Thursday morning Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, paid a call to the Budapest metropolitan council, the first stop of his day-long programme including visits to several new establishments of the capital. Accompanying him are Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee, first secretary of the Budapest party committee, and Lajos Kelemen, deputy chairman of the metropolitan council.

WARSAW REPORTS ON SUSLOV-LED DELEGATION, PZPR TALKS

LD232256 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] A CPSU Central Committee delegation, led by Mikhail Suslov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, paid a friendly visit to Marsaw on 23 April at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee.

The delegation included Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU, and Boris Aristov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and ambassador of the Soviet Union in Poland.

Talks took place at the Central Committee in which the following took part on the Polish side: First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Stanislaw Kania; and members of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo.

They discussed topical issues concerning the problems of the two parties. The Soviet comrades reported on the versatile creative work done by Soviet communists and the Soviet people to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, which outline a new, important stage on the road to building communism. Representatives of the PZPR acquainted the Soviet guests with the work of the party aimed, in conformity with the decisions of the sixth and subsequent plenary sessions of the Central Committee, at overcoming the consequences of the departure from the principles of scientific socialism and at creating the conditions for the harmonious development of socialist Poland.

The main directions of preparations for the Ninth Extraordinary Congress of the PZPR were also presented.

The great importance of the unity of all patriotic forces of the nation in removing the threat to the gains of socialism in Poland and opposing the attempts to sow anarchy, to undermine the socialist state and to create a diarchy of groups of opponents of socialism was stressed.

Those taking part in the meeting on the Soviet side stated that the CPSU is at one with the PZPR's efforts to stabilize the socioeconomic situation, to strengthen the part on the ideological platform of Marxism-Leninism, and to defend the fundamental values of socialism.

The common conviction was expressed that the fraternal alliance, friendship, and cooperation between Poland and the USSR, the foundations of which were laid by the treaty signed 36 years ago, have withstood the test throughout the historic period of People's Poland and that their further strengthening corresponds to the interests of the two socialist states.

The PZPR representatives expressed their heartfelt gratitude for extensive economic assistance rendered to Poland by the Soviet Union. The significance of close relations between the two parties, the working class and all working people in the USSR and Poland was stressed.

The PZPR and CPSU oppose any form of interference in the internal affairs of Poland on the part of imperialist circles which, with the aid of subversive propaganda campaigns, have been inflaming tension and intensifying conflicts and rendering support to the internal opponents of socialism. They have been endeavoring to use the situation in Poland for attacks against the socialist community by undermining their unity and cohesion.

The participants in the meeting also exchanged opinions on the current international situation. Representatives of the PZPR stressed the great importance of the new peace initiatives put forward by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th Congress of the CPSU for the cause of defense, detente and the cessation of the arms race.

The defense of detente demands unity in action in the entire community of socialist states, the strengthening of the defense-political alliance of the Warsaw Pact.

Poland will continue to contribute its share in this cause.

During the meeting, other problems of common interest were discussed. The talks proceeded in a cordial party atmosphere.

Visit 'Impromptu But Necessary'

NC232028 Paris AFP in English 2022 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Apr (AFP)--The visit here today of the Soviet Communist Party's top ideologist, Mikhail Suslov, was impromptu but was "necessary," a ranking member of the Polish Party's Central Committee told newsmen.

Mr Suslov, one of the most senior Soviet Politburo members, came here on a working visit, the Polish official said. Its purpose was to examine, clarify and discuss problems usually thrashed out between the two countries "in a friendly atmosphere".

The subjects preoccupying the Soviet leadership, ahead of a Polish communist party conference scheduled for next week, were listed by the Polish official as the following:

--The activities of political groupings both inside and outside of the Solidarity union (that are officially referred to as anti-socialist).

--An economic situation that could trigger overt conflicts.

--And the supposed absence of combativity on the part of the Polish party in defense of its program for "socialist renewal."

On that last point, the Polish official said, Moscow and Warsaw differed, with the latter considering that the Polish party was in the process of a consolidation. The official added that the exchange of views should give Mr Suslov a better view of Polish realities. Mr Suslov was expected to return home tomorrow.

KANIA, KOLTEC DELIVER SPEECHES AT ZSMP CONGRESS

Speeches 'Sometimes Sharp'

LD231440 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] At the Third Extraordinary Congress of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP] a lively plenary debate went on until late this afternoon. The speakers expressed support for the program of the government of Premier Jaruzelski.

The speeches were sometimes very sharp. They brought out the part played by the young in the August events. The speakers said that the young simply felt let down by the propaganda of successes. Instead of the generation of great opportunity they became the generation of debacle.

Universal support was given to the ideological leadership of the party, which ought to meet the hopes of Poles. At the same time the speeches opposed the control of the organization from the top. Demands were made for the participation of young people in the organs of self-government.

After the break for lunch the congress debate will continue in problem groups.

Koltek Address

LD231522 Warsaw PAP in English 1435 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Apr (PAP)--Andrzej Koltek, the chairman of the Central Board of the Socialist Union of Polish Youth, today told the 3d Extraordinary Congress of the union here that "there is no doubt that decisiveness and determination of young people was the driving force of the Polish August.

"This is why we have the full right to demand the settling of past accounts. Not all errors committed have been disclosed yet, and we have not yet settled scores honestly and fully with all those responsible for the present state of the nation, the state and the economy," he said adding that in the past "experts on manipulation and success propaganda effectively took advantage of our youthful naivety.

"Like the entire Polish society today, the younger generation is politically and ideologically divided, and differences with regard to class, social strata and milieu are very visible. But these differences are put too much to the fore by various groups, as well as by newly-founded youth unions.

"Let us create an alliance of the forces of reason. Let us make sure that it be an alliance of forces of the left, forces fighting for socialism. In that alliance, the Polish United Workers' Party occupies a special place. Together with the PUWP we want to fight for a better future of the nation.

"We count on the strength and assistance of a renovated party, a party of the will of the working masses, faithful to the Leninist principles, mercilessly combating bureaucracy and lies, a united and disciplined party which is at the same time democratic and uncompromising towards manifestations of evil and threats to the unshakable ideas of socialism. Such a party will always be our ideological and political leader.

"Indispensable are proper criteria to evaluate people and a correct personnel policy. The point is to do away once and for all with personnel policy based on the operation of coterie and cliques, a policy relying not on the people's value but such considerations as their association with influential persons and the degree of their subservience to superiors.

"Speaking of 'Solidarnosc', let us say clearly that, by its basic nature and by virtue of its social and genuine objectives, it is our union and a decisive majority of members of the Socialist Union of Polish Youth belong to it. Such words as 'justice' and 'truth' will not have a false ring in 'Solidarnosc's' mouth as long as they are backed up by deeds expressing the will and real interests of the working masses, so long as the younger generation, including members of the Socialist Union of Polish Youth, will be with and in that union.

"We support the socialist character of our country's renewal. We support the irreversibility of that process. We will wage struggle against all those who aim against socialist Poland, our national and state interests, our ideological reasons and international alliances."

Kania on Role, Needs of Youth

LD231936 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 Apr 81

["Excerpts" of speech by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at the Third Extraordinary Congress of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP] in Warsaw on 23 April--recorded]

[Text] Dear delegates to the congress, dear comrades, and dear friends, I cordially greet all of you on behalf of the PZPR, the ZSL, the SD, on behalf of the supreme authorities of the Polish People's Republic, on behalf of all the forces gathered in the National Unity Front. [applause]

You are representatives of the largest socialist organization of Polish youth--your workers, peasants and soldiers. Thus you carry a great responsibility for the choice, for the right choice of your program of action, for the creation of the best possible climate for its implementation.

Your congress is taking place during a special period of time. Together we must answer the question: What should be done to make this a time of calm stabilization, a time of creation and not of destruction, a time of creative search and not of violent conflicts which threaten the nation with a tragedy.

Comrades, our nation is young. More than half of the population is not over the age of 29 years. More than 7 million young people are studying. A similar number work in the national economy. During the last decade the highest wave of youth in the history of People's Poland obtained qualifications and full employment in the national economy.

This was neither an obvious nor an easy task. We are, despite the difficulties, of the opinion that the constitutional right of citizens to work should continue to be an important duty of the people's state.

The young generation is an important factor both in the political as well as in the economic situation of our country. You, the present young generation, are the best educated generation of People's Poland.

You are a generation which has not experienced the atrocities of war, hardship and the tragedy of losing independence. These are facts which appear to be as obvious as the right to life itself, as life itself. However, you must always remember that it was socialism that created these facts--both the socialism which is being built in Poland and the socialism which is a world system with its main force, the Soviet Union.

The most urgent task today, in proportion to the ambitions of Polish young people, is to use all the opportunities for the development of our country, natural resources, the great and up-to-date manufacturing potential, the achievements of Polish science and the high, after all, qualifications of working people. So these opportunities must be perceived and the chance to use them in the national interest must not be lost.

What you need--you who are delegates of the socialist organization of which working young people are members--is an awareness of the harsh realities of the situation. Unless there is an improvement in exploiting the industrial potential, an improvement in labor productivity and in labor rhythm and discipline, and a change in agriculture, the situation will lead to thwarting the possibility of satisfying the most elementary needs of society. Thus, in the present situation, let us propagate the conviction that there is a need for honest and calm work. The consistent implementation of production tasks is the supreme need of the present time. Your cooperation is vital as is the cooperation of factory organizations of your union with branch trade unions, with the Solidarity trade union, with agricultural circles and with creative and economic associations for the attainment of this aim.

Young friends! It is not without justification that the young generation is putting forward many justified demands.

The scale of the unsatisfied needs of young people is great today and this scale has been intensified by well-known economic difficulties. These needs were presented in the report-back and program report of the Central Board delivered a few moments ago by the chairman of your union. (?This is also illustrated) by the report being compiled on the strength of the decisions of the Politburo on the conditions governing the start of working life and living conditions of young people.

You know that the country's situation is a difficult one. This is why we need a thorough discussion on fixing social preferences and on the selection of aims, for it is well known that it is not possible to satisfy even the most urgent needs today. We are counting on your initiatives. We shall support you in everything that can genuinely help to improve the situation of young people.

There are many matters which we acknowledge as being of exceptional importance for the situation of young people. It would be difficult to name all these matters.

You will agree that the following problems have to be regarded as being the most important ones: First, the conditions governing the start in life of young people which ensure that young workers, farmers, white collar workers and professional soldiers quickly master all the ins and outs of their professions and duties. This also refers to taking over family farms by young farmers. A constituent part of this start is the living conditions of young people when they start their first job or service.

Second, we have the situation of the young family. There are many problems here but the most important problem is to ensure that every young family has its own independent dwelling. The realities are difficult here. In the past few years there have been more than 300,000 young couples every year while fewer than 250,000 dwellings have been built [per annum]. And this has taken place in conditions when previous requirements have not been satisfied. This had to aggravate the situation. Today we cannot see a possibility of radically improving this state of affairs either. So we must seek everything that can alleviate this situation. Above all, plans for housing construction must be fulfilled. There are also certain opportunities to be found in allocating premises, which to date have been occupied by various offices and institutions, for housing purposes. We shall promote the cause of giving absolute priority to the needs of young families.

Third, there are lots of problems connected with promoting young people at work. We shall above all lend our support to young people acquiring a high position in their profession. At the same time the paths for the professional advance of young people must operate considerably more (?effectively) than it has in the past. This is not a gesture. The harmonious unification of the experience of the older generation with the ardor of youth is our need and cannot take place at the expense of young people. This must be clearly expressed in the cadre policy of the party and of the state authorities.

Fourth, we are interested in paving the way for young workers and peasants to higher education establishments, to higher qualifications. This is why we must rank highly everything that serves this end and must also support various activities facilitating the acquisition of qualifications by workers, particularly in higher education which is widespread in our country and which merits all-round assistance and attention.

Fifth, we support the broad participation of young comrades in the authorities of all echelons of our party. We support, and will support even more effectively, the participation of young activists in all links of socialist democracy, in people's councils, in rural workers' self-government and in the cooperative movement. We support the broad participation of young people in the cultural and intelligentsia movement.

We think that drawing up a government program on the conditions governing the start in life and work of young people is vital. The implementation of this program should always be the object of concern by our party.

May Polish youth unite in work and struggle. May it adopt all the ideals of the progressive youth and workers' movement. May it devote its hearts and abilities to work for the socialist fatherland. May your congress go down on record as serving this cause well--a congress which is the supreme forum inspiring the organization to new deeds for the good of young people and for the whole of the People's Republic. I wish you fruitful deliberations yet again. [applause]

More on Kania Speech

LD232132 Warsaw PAP in English 1710 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Apr (PAP)--Stanislaw Kania greeted cordially the delegates to the SUPY [Socialist Union of Polish Youth] congress and said, among other things:

"We are facing the historic task of ensuring Poland's peaceful and secure national existence. We have an unbending will to continue the process of socialist renewal, to defend the basic principles of socialism, develop democracy in the party and state, reform the economy, social life, self-government and the personnel policy.

"In a few days, the PUWP CC Plenum will review the programme for the extraordinary party congress. We wish to carry out an in-depth analysis of the causes and sources of this most dramatic crisis in the history of People's Poland. We want to make a just evaluation of the past, not only in order to satisfy the basic sense of justice but, first of all, to draw proper conclusions for the future that will protect the country and nation from a repetition of such crises. The party counts on the voice of the young generation."

"You are the generation which does not know the cruelty of war, poverty and the tragedy of losing independence. This was possible thanks to socialism: socialism in Poland and socialism as a world system, with its main force--the Soviet Union.

"The young generation is right to put forth numerous justified grievances. The young people have many unsatisfied needs which are intensified by the the economic difficulties we are experiencing. These needs are reflected in the Political Bureau report on the conditions of professional and overall situation of young people. There are many issues which we regard as extremely important for the situation of young people:

"First--the conditions for a start in life. Second--the situation of young families. Third--numerous problems connected with young people's professional advancement. Fourth--we want to pave the way to colleges and better education for young workers and farmers. Fifth--we are for young comrades having a broad share in party authorities on all levels. We support--and will continue to support even stronger--the participation of young activists in all the units of socialist democracy."

"The party attaches great importance to the activities of the socialist unions of Polish youth: The Union of Socialist Polish Youth, the Socialist Union of Polish Students, the Polish pathfinders' union and the rural youth union.

"We appeal to Poland's youth, to the members of every youth organization, regardless of party affiliation, union membership or world outlook, to unite in the civil duty of serving the motherland.

"The Union of Socialist Polish Youth has passed its test and thousands of its members--boys and girls--have proved their commitment in working for their country."

KKP MEETS IN GDANSK, DISCUSSES UPCOMING TALKS

LD240908 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] PAP reports that the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of Solidarity meeting in Gdansk has adopted a decision which points out that all Saturdays and Sundays are free in the mining industry, according to the agreement. It has been ascertained that the measures used in the mining industry in the form of special funds and allocations of rationed and restricted goods as well as those in short supply are designed to force miners to work on free Saturdays. In the opinion of the union, the purpose of these measures is to create a division between miners and other groups of workers.

Conferring to the document pertaining to the government's stance on talks with Solidarity, the KKP stated that it believes that it would be useful for the current talks to include the economic issues listed in that document.

At the same time the KKP maintains that the suggested basis for these talks in the shape of the so-called 10-point government program is not a proper one. In its opinion this program does not tackle the fundamental issues guaranteeing a way out of the economic crisis. Neither a report on the state of the economy nor a plan for its stabilization have so far been presented. In the opinion of the KKP some points of the government program are not being implemented. It was stated that the union could resume talks with the government on the pay and welfare demands agreed upon in the strike agreements under the condition that the government presents a report and plan for stabilization as well as a program for reforms.

In addition the union expressed its concern over reports coming in from factories concerning considerable reduction in employment.

It has been announced that talks with government representatives on the rule of law and foreign policy [as heard] of the union are to start next Saturday. On Monday, 27 April, access to the mass media will be discussed.

Stand on Economic Crisis

LD241020 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Excerpts] The National Consultative Commission [KKP] of Solidarity has met in Gdansk with Lech Walesa present.

In the opinion of the KKP, a number of unfortunate decisions have been made without consultations with Solidarity. This applies, among other things, to the decision to increase prices of alcohol and the procedure for the sale of cars.

It has also been stated that, according to the KKP, some points of the government program are not being implemented. Particular anxiety is being caused by the situation concerning housing and plans for its further restriction. The KKP is also perturbed by the lack of improvement in the health service and the supply of means of production for agriculture.

Solidarity intends to embark on a wider scale on economic problems. At an early date it will present its stand on such issues as economic reform, the setting up of workers' self-government, conditions for the development of housing, and factors conducive to the stepping up of coal extraction. The union will also formulate an overall stand on ways out of the economic crisis.

Talks on 25, 27 Apr

LD240920 Warsaw PAP in English 0831 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Apr (PAP)--Talks between Solidarnosc delegates and government representatives on the problems of the legality and foreign relations of the union will begin on Saturday, and on Solidarnosc's access to mass media, next Monday, it was announced after today's meeting of the National Consultative Commission in Gdansk.

The union voiced the readiness to negotiate with the government on detailed economic undertakings on the condition that the government finally produces the report on the state of economy, a plan for its stabilization and a programme of reforms.

The commission is against using the government's 10-point programme as the basis for negotiations because "it does not tackle the fundamental issues on which the overcoming of the economic crisis depends."

Solidarnosc upholds its position regarding the freeze on further pay claims, adopted at the end of last year. The union is going to pay more attention now to economic problems in the coming period and is shortly going to formulate its general stance on the ways of overcoming the economic crisis.

In connection with the plans for a considerable reduction in industrial employment, Solidarnosc said it understood the country's economic situation and was ready to discuss the problem, but only on the condition that the material situation of no employee temporarily laid off deteriorates. Solidarnosc demands that till an agreement is negotiated the government halt any steps which would make it possible for enterprises to dismiss employees.

SLOWO POWSZECHNE PUBLISHES GWIAZDA, WALESA LETTERS

AU231550 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 16 Apr 81 p 6

[Unattributed article: "A. Gwiazda and L. Walesa Exchange Open Letters"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] IN ITS MONDAY, 13 APRIL, ISSUE GLOS PRACY PUBLISHED A TEXT ENTITLED "AN OPEN LETTER BY LECH WALESA TO A. GWIAZDA." THE LETTER SHOWS THAT IT IS A REPLY BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL CONSULTATIVE COMMISSION [KKP] OF THE NSZZ SOLIDARITY TO AN OPEN LETTER ADDRESSED TO HIM BY ANDRZEJ GWIAZDA. HOWEVER, GLOS PRACY DID NOT CONTAIN EVEN ONE SINGLE WORD ABOUT THE SUBSTANCE OF GWIAZDA'S LETTER.

IN CONNECTION WITH THAT, BY MONDAY WE HAD RECEIVED FROM READERS A NUMBER OF QUESTIONS CONCERNING THIS ISSUE.

ASSUMING THAT THE FULL PRESENTATION OF THE VIEWS OF BOTH SIDES IS THE FIRST CONDITION FOR HONEST INFORMATION, WE PUBLISH BELOW THE LETTERS OF BOTH ANDRZEJ GWIAZDA AND LECH WALESA. (WE OBTAINED THE FIRST FROM THE INFORMATION SERVICE OF MAZOWSZE REGION AND THE SECOND IS REPRINTED FROM GLOS PRACY)

Andrzej Gwiazda to Lech Walesa

Lech, guided by solicitude for the most essential issues concerning Solidarity, I address this open letter to you.

Three years ago, on 30 April, the founding committee of the free trade unions in the coastal region was set up. For years I have been watching the state being run by the administration, the arbitrary decisions and the helplessness of the workers. I have regarded the degradation of society paralyzed by fear as the main source of evil.

To break the barrier of fear, the ability to formulate and defend one's own views, and to organize for their implementation--those were the main goals of the free trade unions, and both of us were figures in them.

To attain those goals, cooperation was necessary between the intelligentsia and the workers. The formation of the Workers Defense Committee [KOR] put an end to the period of isolation of the social classes, when the isolated protests--of the intelligentsia in 1968 and of the workers in 1970--had to end in defeat. Our activity coincided with that of KOR also at the point that we regarded it as our fundamental duty to defend every man and woman oppressed for his or her convictions. That was the elementary condition for our activity.

I have always been an adherent of telling people the whole truth. Everybody joining us had to know what risks he was taking upon himself and what goals we had set. We did not involve anybody in our activity by deceit and did not condemn anybody for thinking otherwise.

Our number included the deeply religious Anna Walentynowicz, nonbeliever and party card holder Bogdan Lis, and member of the Committee for the Defense of the Workers Bogdan Borusiewicz. We spoke to everybody. We never promised people too much. We were telling them that they would achieve as much as they would be able to secure by fighting. We were telling them that democracy could not be given to anybody, that it lay in the hands of the people. That was perhaps why people believed us. We won their confidence during the August strike, and this was how Solidarity was formed.

The times when we jointly distributed leaflets seem to be so remote from the official mass organization now with its payrolls, funds and figures, engaged in constant talks with the government...However, it is obvious that Solidarity is implementing the goals and values of the free trade unions. It is Poland's historic chance and hope--it is a trade union, but also a revolutionary movement for all kinds of social change. Every shadow cast on the trade union causes an ache in the hearts of the Poles. Our trade union needs internal democracy. The antidemocratic environment, the external threats, the constant fighting and tensions--all that is bringing to the entire trade union, from top to bottom, trends of deviating from democratic principles. But if the trade union fights by the methods imposed on it by its adversaries, it must lose.

It is my duty to speak about that because my name--side by side with yours, Lech, and with those of Anna Walentynowicz and several others--has become a symbol for those who fought for and won the trade union in the August strikes. This was mere chance. Our merits are no greater than those of others, but we bear greater responsibility, responsibility for tolerating a situation in which human respect for symbols allowed us to substitute arbitrary decisions for democratic rules in the trade union activity.

Let us speak frankly. The 31 March communique suspending [wstrzymanie] the strike practically signified its being called off [odwolanie]. Apart from the question of whether that decision was right, we had no mandate to adopt such a decision. When the talks with the government were dragging, the KKP had to be convened. I share responsibility for what happened. I was unable to prevent the autocratic decision adopted without the consent of the statutory body of the trade union.

Apart from the subjective causes of those events, it was through our fault, Lech, that trade union democracy was broken.

I know, both of us are able to find thousands of excuses for what happened and why. But I also know that internal trade union democracy is necessary. Full publicity and the two-way flow of information are a condition for this, while the gagging of information and censorship in trade union publications are a grave for it. Every trade unionist should preserve the right to criticize even when the trade union has already adopted its decision. Trade union discipline requires submission to the decisions adopted, but leaves the right to one's own opinion about those decisions. That is what differentiates us from totalitarian organizations.

Meanwhile, criticism of the 31 March decision, adopted by both of us as well, and criticism of the rather modest results of the talks with the government, provided the enemies of Solidarity and naive people with an opportunity for action. We are being defended against some invented enemies from KOR. The sense of those actions is obvious. The point is to stir up and split the trade union. The point is to obtain consent for reprisals against figures and experts from the circle of KOR. We will follow in line. On my part, I would like to state that I do not want that sort of defense. I do not need letters and cables in support of the negotiating team. I have been reading with disgust those declarations sowing disunity. I hope the same applies to you. I declare that criticism of the chairman or deputy chairman of the KKP is a normal phenomenon. Otherwise, the trade union is being run in an autocratic manner. The elective statutory bodies are losing their importance. A decisive influence is being exerted by clerks and advisers who, uncontrolled and bearing no responsibility, have full freedom for manipulation. To prevent our trade union from floundering into an impasse and from ruining the values which we have fought for, this must be said aloud.

As deputy chairman of the KKP, I am aware of my responsibility. That is why on 1 April, I offered my resignation. That was not an act of desertion, and I reversed it under the influence of the decision adopted by the KKP. I will perform my function as long as the KKP finds it appropriate.

I will go when the democratic values for which I formed this trade union are betrayed. I expect an identical declaration from you, Lech.

[Signed] Andrzej Gwiazda

Lech Walesa's Answer

You have written an open letter to me, reminding me of our common struggle: the free trade union, the August strike and Solidarity. There was no need to remind me of that--I remember that quite well. I want the same thing I wanted then: that Poland be Poland, that we have a say and that life in our country be bearable. Solidarity should serve that end.

You have complaints and grudges against me for the recent talks with the government. In reply, I could say that you bear at least joint responsibility for that and could remind you of what you thought and said in Warsaw. But I do not shun responsibility myself. I state with full conviction that the agreement which we signed with the government on 30 March was the best way out both for the government and the trade union, that we attained what was then attainable and, what is most important, we did not lose anything.

We adopted then the decision to convene the KKP not on Monday, but on Tuesday. I stick to the opinion that, under those conditions, that was the only decision possible, and I do not understand why you have changed your view on the issue. That decision did not destroy trade union democracy, but provided conditions for building it. Democracy is highly important for our union. That is precisely why I have been constantly demanding to hold elections at the time fixed by the statutes. Then our union will be headed by persons enjoying the confidence of the workforces owing responsibility to their voters. As you know, I am not strong in theory, but precisely that seems to me the most important thing in democracy.

I think that people to whom our country's future and our trade union's strength matter should work to consolidate unity in the union and to increase its role in our country's life. Let us leave the writing of open letters to the time when we are on pension. Besides, I myself was thinking about "retiring" from the trade union, about withdrawing from leading work in the union. However, I have reached the conclusion that, as long as possible, I must not do that, that adventurism and irresponsibility might win the upper hand. I feel that I can still do domething for the trade union and the country, with courage and prudence. I also wish that for you.

[Signed] Lech Walesa

WARSAW MAY DAY COMMITTEE MEETS; SOLIDARITY ABSENT

LD231827 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] A debate is going on in our country about May Day celebrations. On 7 April the Politburo appealed to all working people to take part in the celebrations, expressing the view that although this year the first of May will be deprived of the traditional trappings, nevertheless one ought to preserve the spirit of this celebration. A social committee for May Day celebrations gathered in Warsaw. It includes representatives of various groups of the community, professional, social and political. Mazowsze region's Solidarity refused to take part in the work of the committee, giving its members a free hand in deciding whether to take part in the celebrations.

A decision has been made that a solemn meeting will take place in Warsaw's Congress Hall on 30 April, and a speech will be delivered at this meeting to be broadcast throughout the whole country. A parade will be held on May Day along an altered route, leading inter alia through Victory Square and Theater Square.

SEJM COMMITTEE VIEWS BYDGOSZCZ AGREEMENT 23 APR

LD232156 Warsaw PAP in English 2048 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Apr (PAP)--The extraordinary Sejm committee for the control of the realization of the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements met today under the chairmanship of Jan Szczepanski.

The committee reviewed and accepted the activities undertaken by its teams [words indistinct] have elapsed since the previous session.

The major issue recently was the agreement with the farmers in Bydgoszcz. In accord with the Warsaw agreement of March 30, the committee was entrusted with finding a legal way to solve the conflict round organizing and registering the Private Farmers' Trade Union.

The committee's members fully approved of the agreement but were reserved about some formulations in the Bydgoszcz agreement. This concerns the statement that: "The government turned to the Polish Sejm to create a legal basis for registering the Private Farmers' Solidarnosc Union so that the task is over by May 10, 1981". The deputies are of the opinion that this deadline is too close. There is a plan to submit to the Sejm a short draft law devoted solely to this issue.

It was stressed during the debate that the attitude to the registration of the Private Farmers' Trade Union is favourable through and through, but the date of the court registration might have to be postponed for a brief period owing to strictly technical matters.

During the recent period members of the extraordinary committee held a number of meetings with union delegations. One of the discussed issues was the growing conflict between the [word indistinct] district Solidarity branch in (?the) local voivodship office. The bone of contention is [word indistinct]-built PUWP CC building. It decided to ask the government to send an authorized commission to Suwalki. An observer from the extraordinary commission will take part in the talks.

The committee decided to ask the government to fix permanent forms of and a lasting procedure for cooperation with the trade unions and define ways of consulting social and economic decisions. The committee also decided to pinpoint the principles of effective cooperation between the committee, the government and the unions, to invite representatives of both sides to some sessions of the committee in order to discuss conflict issues in public and relay some matters to the Sejm's problem groups, at the same time coordinating their pressure for the realization of the agreements.

KACALA MEETS WITH PRIVATE FARMERS TU COMMISSION

LD232202 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2130 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] A meeting between Deputy Minister Andrzej Kacala and the commission of the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers on the problems of implementing the Rzeszow-Ustrzyki agreement took place at the Ministry of Agriculture today. The two sides discussed problems connected with the introduction of this agreement and of systematic contacts between the government side and the commission.

KPN TRIAL POSTPONED FOR 'PROCEDURAL REASONS'

LD231516 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] The Warsaw Voivodship court has announced that the trial of the leadership of the Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN], originally set for the end of April, has been postponed for procedural reasons. The new date will be determined later.

KPN MEMBER RELEASED FROM JAIL; TRIAL POSTPONED

NC231345 Paris AFP in English 1333 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Apr (AFP)--Jerzy Sychut, a member of the nationalist Confederation for Independent Poland (KPN), has been freed from jail after being held there for more than five months, the Warsaw region branch of the independent trade union federation Solidarity announced today.

Mr Sychut, aged 32, had been in jail since December 6. He was arrested along with six other KPN members, including KPN President Leszek Moczulski, in jail since last September 23.

An electrician from Szczecin, Mr Sychut was the only manual worker among those arrested.

The trial of KPN's leaders, which was to have opened here next Monday, has been postponed to an unspecified date.

Solidarity's committee for the defence of political prisoners, whose members include film director Andrzej Wajda, is campaigning strongly for the liberation of the jailed KPN members.

'GOOD WILL ON BOTH SIDES' SEEN AIDING SITUATION

LD231101 Paris LE FIGARO in French 21 Apr 81 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: Hope of Better Relations Between Solidarity and the Authorities"]

[Text] Warsaw--The Easter relaxation has given rise to increased hope of seeing social peace confirmed in Poland and even of the establishment between the authorities and Solidarity of the relations which should normally exist between the authorities and a trade union representing millions of working people. This hope has, indeed, just been reinforced by the publication of two crucial tests: the government proposals on the eve of the joint negotiations, and the first draft of Solidarity's program, published in a supplement to the trade union's weekly under the headline: "The Trade Union's Guidelines for Action in the Country's Present Situation."

The government, for its part, declares itself prepared to resume negotiations--and on a broader base than that proposed by Solidarity. The most interesting section of this document deals with the expressed demand for Solidarity to participate in the implementation of the 10-point program of General Jaruzelski's government. "What participation by Solidarity can the government count on in this respect?" The official draft asks, suggesting that this cooperation "to resolve key socioeconomic problems and improve the working people's living conditions" should begin now in the regions.

Solidarity's draft program does not answer these questions directly. It is significant that it confines itself, in essence, to criticizing the system and its policy, rather as the reports of the "experience and future" group did, instead of defining precisely in what way it intends to act. It sees the political source of the current crisis in "the lack of a democratic decisionmaking machinery," the government's bureaucratic methods and the lack of monitoring of public opinion on the authorities' policy, which leaves no opportunity to rectify errors which may occur. In the economic sphere the document condemns the chosen strategy (the development of heavy industry to the detriment of the consumption industries and agriculture) and the machinery and the overall system of planning and management.

Evident Good Will

So Solidarity calls for a profound democratization of the country's life (notably, it suggests a change in electoral law) and major economic reforms. The text specifies: "The existing political system was not capable of reforming itself and did not have the strength to do so. It was only the serious economic crisis, the explosion of social protest and the creation of Solidarity which opened the way to reforms and renewal."

The document goes on, in a declaration of fundamental importance: "We have no intention of supplanting the state power in its tasks; we want to represent the working people's interests to it. We will defend the rights of man, the citizen and the working person. At the same time we do not evade our responsibilities for the destiny of the nation and the state."

In other words, Solidarity is making it clear for the first time in a document of such importance that not only does it intend to defend the working people's interests, but it agrees to participate with the authorities in defining and implementing a policy making it possible to lead the country out of the serious crisis it is undergoing. So it is a question of an indirect response to the government's proposal, which gives rise to the view that relations between the authorities and Solidarity are now entering a new phase.

The draft program also contains other elements of appeasement: It states that not only is the strike a weapon of last resort, but it can only be used if its cause has popular support and if the motives are in proportion to the possible consequences of the strike. The document also notes that because of the economic situation Solidarity "will make no substantial claims in terms of wages or in social terms in 1981." It adds that the trade union could undertake to gain acceptance, in the cities, of price increases which are essential for the restoration of order in the economy, while noting that this will not be an easy task for Solidarity.

This good will, now in evidence on both sides, makes it possible to look to the future with a little more serenity.

SOLIDARITY ADVISER WARNS OF DANGER OF PROVOCATION

LD241049 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 12-13 Apr 81 p 13

[Guido Van Balden undated interview in Warsaw with Solidarity adviser Bronislaw Geremek: "Strike Not Only Form of Struggle"]

[Excerpts] Warsaw, April—[Question] Professor, you have experienced the events of recent months as a protagonist. You are an adviser to Solidarity's National Consultative Commission and chairman of the group of experts who form Solidarity's consultative council. What do you think of the strike?

[Answer] We must pretend that strikes no longer exist. Seizure by force has paid off until now, but we must beware and find other methods for exerting pressure. What methods? I will give you some examples: the slowdown (which the miners are already implementing), boycotting and appeals to the public. [answer ends]

Geremek talks almost like a member of the government, and is in fact the second-in-command of a movement that has adopted the role of the real workers party amid the country's political vacuum. The weight of this responsibility was fully apparent, especially when he talked about future struggles.

[Question] But Professor, do you not believe that the widespread impatience among the people together with the stubborness of Kania and Jaruzelski constitute a constant threat to the "progress by small steps" which you have advocated?

[Answer] Yes. The threat of repetitions of the Bydgoszcz events is very great and is increasing as we approach July when the party congress will be held. The leadership of the state security bodies is unchanged and is still in the hardliners' hands and there are definitely some people within the Polish United Workers' Party determined to play the card of provocation against us.

[Question] And yet a violent polemic exploded within Solidarity itself when, at the beginning of the month, Walesa called off the planned strike without consulting anyone. There were angry reactions against this "coup de main." This decision might have had the effect of prompting part of your grassroots to adopt more radical positions and at the same time making it more difficult to consolidate the trade union structures in the various parts of the country.

[Answer] The trade union emerged strengthened from the discussion about the strike; its unity is not threatened. Of course some dissident voices have emerged among our members.

But apart from these the leadership has been inundated with messages of support. Moderation is the only option at present. This is acknowledged even by those who accused us of opportunism.

[Question] Professor, you [i.e. Solidarity] are accused of being a party.

[Answer] The mere fact of its existence makes Solidarity a reference point for everyone. In short, to defend the workers, Solidarity must inevitably raise the issue not only of the right to strike but also of the defense of legality and of civil rights.

Be that as it may, we must be guided by freedom of choice, the freedom to choose both ideas and men--let the best win.

RAKOWSKI MEETS KRAKOW PARTY MEMBERS, WORKERS

AU231408 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Apr 81 pp 1, 2

[PAP report: "Unity Through Socialist Renewal"]

[Text] Many PZPR organizations are going over from a state of passivity to militancy. Increased militancy of party ranks has taken place especially after the Ninth Central Committee Plenum and after the campaign preceding the ninth special congress was announced.

Precongress discussions at party meetings and conferences and at aktiv sessions are marked by a common and very crucial feature, namely, that the party's unity around the line of socialist renewal and development of cooperation with the nation's constructive forces are the fundamental issue. Party members also address critical observations to party levels and stress the opportunities and the need for genuine guarantees to ensure internal party democracy.

"You say good things, so do as you say." That saying was the slogan of a meeting between representatives of the workforces from Krakow-Krowodrza and Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, member of the Central Committee. The statement that a Central Committee plenum resolution was needed to ensure that the highest party functionaries are obliged to attend meetings with workforces also attested to the character of the Krakow meeting. Participants in the meeting spoke of that in the context of the disturbingly high degree of bureaucratization of party branch work. In his speech Deputy Premier Rakowski said that the party rituals had deprived leaders of their personalities and had made them into state clerks. It is not easy to abandon such habits. Every leader must expect and be prepared that the people he meets will question him on the most difficult issues and that it is precisely he, and not the people on the floor, who must justify himself.

M. Rakowski also commented on the party's already lively activities and said inter alia that, following many years of ideological stagnation, the party had begun to become militant again. At one time, he stressed, much was said and written about party training. Now the party is training itself by itself without any specially educated lecturers. Discussing the most recent events in the country, he emphasized that, thanks to the recent Warsaw agreement, the process of our life's socialist democratization and of strengthening the rule of law will be more transparent and added that, unfortunately, the state apparatus is still unable to practice the style of work demanded by the present situation. For example, we will sin by not knowing how to negotiate.

M. Rakowski also replied to many questions on the mass media. Referring to the need--raised at the meeting--for rapid adoption of the censorship law, he said: "The law will certainly be a very important enactment, but primarily practice, within the framework of which the social pressure on the journalistic community is of enormous significance, will determine the image of the mass media." Stressing the role of journalists in the country's life, M. Rakowski said that he was the 67th deputy premier in Poland and that he had remained chief editor of POLITYKA because he could be more effective in influencing society as an editor than as a high state official.

He also stressed the need to set up in Poland a genuine public opinion poll center which would be an important instrument in making the most appropriate administrative decisions. The deputy premier's statement on the planned cutback of ministries and on reducing the size of the administration provoked a great interest in the meeting.

On the same day M. Rakowski met in Krakow with party members of the Budostal-2 factory and of the industrial ovens plant, who had elected him as their delegate to the Nowa Huta party congerence.

The Kuznica Club of cultural workers in Krakow has been known for years as a place in which questions are asked and answers are given without beating about the bush. That is what happened at the 15 April meeting with M. Rakowski. As PAP correspondent Leszek Mazan reported from Krakow, the discussion at the meeting turned mainly on the evaluation of the most recent events, the country's economic, political and social situation, prospects for political reforms and the functioning of the mass media. M. Rakowski gave answers to scores of questions and often polemized with them.

During his visit in Krakow M. Rakowski also met with representatives of the leadership of the Interfactory Founding Committee Solidarity of Malopolska and discussed with them the principles of contacts between Solidarity and the Krakow administrative and political authorities. The sides also stated their positions on May Day celebrations.

WARSAW SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE DISCUSSES PARTY ROLE

Democratic Centralism Debated

AU240830 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11-12 Apr 81 pp 1,2

[A.W. Report: "Party Problems in Precongress Discussion--The Warsaw Scientific Conference Is Over"]

[Text] The 2-day Warsaw scientific conference, which was organized by the first team of the Congress Commission, by the Central Committee Organization Department and by the Institute for the Basic Problems of Marxism-Leninism to discuss the present achievements of the precongress discussion on internal party problems, ended on 10 April.

Side by side with many representatives of the world of science, the conference was attended by party activists, including members of the first team of the Congress Commission, representatives of the voivodship congress commissions and many party teams and discussion groups from all over the country. Some 46 people spoke from the floor.

It is impossible in a brief report to describe all the features of the very candid, fervent and often polemical discussion. Above all let us note that the discussion was marked by profound solicitude for the party. It produced a great number of ideas which, as Central Committee Secretary Z. Kurowski stressed at the end of the conference, will help the first team and the entire Congress Commission in further work to prepare congress documents.

The attention of the speakers was focused primarily on the draft programmatic principles for the ninth congress, especially on the chapter devoted to the party, and on the preliminary draft party statutes. Many details and supplements, often controversial, were proposed for inclusion in the two drafts. The controversial nature of the proposals produced the demand that many issues, especially those of the statutes, should be drawn up in alternative forms. The conference showed a strong tendency to have the formulations of the two drafts written as concretely as possible.

The problems of implementing the party's leading role in the process of socialist renewal dominated all other areas of discussion. In that context particularly, much attention was paid to restoring democratic centralism--conceived in a Leninist way--within the party. The meeting stressed that the struggle for democracy in the party is aimed at removing the distortions of centralism, not at eliminating it. What is actually at stake is the socialization of power.

With that in mind, the participants in the conference stressed the need to establish institutional guarantees for democratism in the party and extensively discussed the issues of democratism in party elections, of the complete flow of across-the-board information on party internal life, of the right to criticize and to have dissenting views while conforming to majority decisions, of the increased powers of the basic party organizations and the elected party bodies, of the service role of the executive apparatus, and of the party structures, including the so-called horizontal structures.

The conference stressed in that connection that a rich ideological party life is a condition for the effectiveness of all guarantees. Activities of the entire party must be backed up by knowledge of Marxism-Leninism and by its daily application. The conference noted the crisis of Marxist theory in our country and the atrophy of ideological life in the party. It is urgently necessary to restore ideological life in the party.

Against that background, the conference extensively discussed the role of the party--as the vanguard of the workers class--in the life of the nation and the state. It stressed that--because of its guiding and leading role--the party had the duty at the ninth program to work out a program for today and for the future--a feasible and credible program, one that will win society's approval.

Commentary on Debates

AU241054 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 18-20 Apr 81 p 2

[Michal Ksiezarczyk commentary: "Between Extremes...."]

[Text] The Warsaw scientific conference on the role of the party in the process of socialist renewal passed off without any major repercussions. The conference was organized by the first team of the Congress Commission with the active cooperation of the Institute for Basic Problems of Marxism-Leninism and the Central Committee Organization Department. We should bear in mind that the conference may be recognized some day as one of the most momentous events since August 1980, because it can safely be said that it was the first resolute step toward removing the differences between the party leadership and the party masses. For a few months now those differences have continued to intensify and the successive party plenums have provided no remedy. Society has conceived a picture of conflict between party organizations and their central and voivodship authorities, although such a picture differs from region to region.

In the party there are comrades who would like to change everything and comrades who want to change nothing, Central Committee Secretary Z. Kurowski, chairman of the first team said at the conference. Both stands are mistaken and unrealistic and we must resolutely oppose both of them.

Searching for the most correct solutions between extremes was the most general aim of the conference. However, no conference was needed to state that the best solutions are between extremes. Yet its momentous nature was expressed in its approach to extremes, which up to now have been resolutely condemned and rejected almost as a matter of policy. Extremes have often acquired various names--factionalism, revisionism and disruption--which have been wielded with great ease. The grassroots initiatives of party organizations have often been isolated and confined to local areas.

The statements made at the conference reflected the most important subjects of the party discussions. What role is the PZPR to play in the country's life? A leading role or a guiding role? The issue is not just terminology, but the meaning of those words. People generally believe that the party cannot deal with everything--with basic problems that are petty problems at the same time. Nor is it possible to see the party restricted in its ideological leadership, because it would reduce the party to dealing with just itself.

Such extremes appear in discussions on democratic centralism. What has been described as democratic centralism in the past few years has lost its democratic character because the main accent was placed on centralism, which was applied in a voluntaristic and bureaucratic manner.

No wonder that democratic centralism has often been regarded as a compromised term. We need solutions that, while preserving the requirements of party discipline, will ensure opportunities for democratically expressing views and for opposing decisions adjudged as incorrect. It is necessary to change the party's work style and to define in detail the meaning of factionalism and revisionism so that these terms are not abused in the name of centralism.

The issue of the party apparatus' activity also provokes many disputes. Those who maintain that the present expansion of that apparatus and the duplication [powielanie] of the activities of administrative and self-government bodies just harm the party are opposed by those who maintain that the reduction in the apparatus weakens the party. The party must have executive bodies. It cannot function at plenary sessions only. At the same tie, it is necessary to define the party's serving role vis-a-vis the elected bodies of the apparatus, which should deal with implementation of resolutions and not with government.

The participants in the conference often questioned the central Congress Commission's proposals on the ground that they do not take account of the proposals submitted by voivodships and party organizations. That questioning was not prompted by the assumption that only grassroots proposals are correct and all others wrong. It was prompted by the wish to ensure that the work of the lower party branches is not wasted and that people have no reason to think that in any case decisions are made elsewhere and that their activity is useless. That is why it was correct to propose that alternative solutions worked out at the top and locally should be included in draft programs. Such an approach is correct because it respects party organizations and makes possible talks and discussions instead of disputes on account of the solutions that are regarded as imposed.

It was also a good thing that representatives of the party's horizontal structures were present at the conference. It was the first opportunity for them to extensively present their activities and to demolish the myths that had appeared around horizontal contacts. It was also a good thing that the party leadership recognized those initiatives as valuable and fully acceptable, that the period when they were treated as something outside the party is over and that there is no more talk about the structures that are out of step with the statutes--that is, illegal.

A single conference cannot propose all the possible solutions that are the best solutions. It is my hope that it has initiated a meaningful dialogue within the party--a dialogue in which views are responded to by views and not by abuse.

6-MONTH DECLINE IN PZPR MEMBERSHIP NOTED

LD241142 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Among the natural consequences of the events started by the memorable summer of last year are the important transformations and reevaluations in various spheres of our social political and economic life connected with the implementation of socialist renewal. This phenomenon, by its very nature, also applies to the party. Problems connected with this are the subject of intense, often sharp, universal discussion. It continues on various planes. The question of the quantity and quality of the party ranks arouses particular interest, and is being analyzed in two fundamental aspects: the settling of accounts and the long-term prospects. In the first instance we mean a consistent settling of accounts with those who have brought discredit on the party and have often been the cause of social damage. In the second, we refer to a decision that must be made as to whether it is worthwhile in future to aim at a rapid increase of the size of the party ranks in a situation which does not guarantee their high quality. Some statistical data:

During the 6 months that have been so pregnant with consequences, party membership declined by over 200,000. More than 130,000 asked to be deleted from the list of members. On the other hand, more than 70,000 were expelled or crossed off the list at the initiative of the party organizations or of the Central Party Control Commission.

It is impossible to convey in statistics what causes people to leave the party. However, having taken into consideration the specific period of the past few months and the special atmosphere and complexity of the crisis we are living through, it can be said that this is an understandable fact. It emerged on the crest of a wave of social and political upheavals and economic crisis. It is connected with a mood of disappointment and bitterness. Finally, it is eloquent testimony to the reevaluation of the views and stances of a not insignificant part of the party membership.

VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEE MEETINGS IN LEGNICA, WLOCLAWEK

LD232102 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Plenary meetings of voivodship party committees were held today in Elblag, Legnica, Nowy Sacz and Wloclawek. The tasks leading up to the Ninth PZPR Congress were discussed.

The Legnica plenary meeting considered it particularly important to restore the authority of the party, which is an indispensable condition for stability in the country, and it was stressed that confidence in the party is confidence in its leadership. Among other things, demands were made to exclude from the Central Committee at the ninth plenum those who at present represent no one. This particularly applies to former first secretaries of voivodship committees.

At the plenum in Wloclawek it was stated that an urgent issue is to alleviate unnecessary social tensions which have accumulated around the issue of the registration of the Private Farmers' Trade Union. The voivodship committee in Wloclawek considers there is an urgent need to register the union in the interest of the Polish countryside, and to legalize the organization which was created as a result of initiative from below.

FINANCE MINISTRY OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON DEBTS

LD231300 Warsaw PAP in English 1109 GMT 23 Apr 81

["When Will Poland Get Out of Debt?"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Apr (PAP)--TRYBUNA LUDU recalled today that Poland's foreign debt has long ago surpassed a sage level and is still growing. At present it stands at about 23 billion dollars in long and medium-term credits, and about 1.5 billion in short-term credits. The government is seeking more credits for necessary food and raw materials purchases.

The daily interviewed Mr Zbigniew Karcz, director of the Finance Ministry's Foreign Department, about his views on Poland's debt and chances of economic recovery. Mr Karcz said:

"It is not so much the absolute size but rather the structure of the credits that is dangerous to the economy. Ninety percent of the repayments due is scheduled in the next three years. With interest rates added, our liabilities due to the credits exceed our possibilities, even if we decided to use for this purpose all our export earnings. This is only theoretical reasoning because if we had decided to cut down imports of raw materials and components, our own production and exports would have stopped. The result would be a downward spiral undermining and destroying our economy. In the event, Poland would suffer most, but our creditors would gain nothing, either.

"Western governments and banks also understand this."

"We are trying to obtain credits to service our debts due in this and in the next years. Our creditors want and must be assured that we shall not squander these means and, also, that our economy will be able to produce for export.

"Another condition for getting more credits is to convince our creditors that we are serious about carrying through a consistent economic reform, will put agriculture back on its feet, curb the vast and very expensive grain and food imports.

"We could always find buyers for our raw materials and foodstuffs, who would pay us a good price. This is why the view that a country with such export and production structures is a backward country, needs to be possibly immediately revised, given the present-day conditions in world economy.

"We assume that our debt may reach the level of 33-34 billion dollars by 1985, calculated in current prices. According to present data and forecasts, at the turn of 1985-86 we shall be able to decrease the level of our debt.

"Debts must be repayed. There is no negotiating formula which would exempt us from paying back.

"It will be remembered that after World War II Poland, trying to enter the world market and obtain grain credits from the United States for that matter, had to pay back all debts dating to the interwar period, including the stabilization loan.

"Unfortunately, there have been recently in circulation erroneous opinions suggesting that we could stop paying back installments and interest rates and even, simultaneously, get more credits. I regret to say that such views can only come from either ill-willed or misled people afraid to look truth in the eye. Morecver, such voices harm our image with our creditors, with whom we are trying to find mutually advantageous solutions. They serve to erode the creditors confidence in the intentions of our society at large which endeavours to heal our economy."

SHIPBUILDING PRODUCTION 'FAIRLY GOOD,' BELOW PLAN

LD231052 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0830 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] The fairly good results achieved in the shipbuilding industry in the first quarter are indicative of the scope of the difficulties faced by the enterprises of this branch. During the first 3 months of this year the shipyards produced over 10 ships with a capacity of nearly 85,000 tons and launched nine hulls with a capacity of more than 20,000 tons.

During the corresponding period of last year the results were much better. But this year the difficulties concerning materials, power and coproduction have become more acute. In accordance with the plans, the shipbuilding industry should achieve in the second quarter 23 percent of the annual plan. However, unless the coproduction difficulties are eliminated, the shipbuilders will not be able to meet this year's targets.

FIELD WORK HAMPERED BY ADVERSE WINTRY WEATHER

LD232324 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Summary] In the past few days Poland has experienced most terrible, wintry weather. Ice-cold winds, snow storms and sharp fronts have stopped the field work which was started.

The situation is worst in the Suwalki Voivodship. A layer of snow covers the field and this morning the temperature was minus 6. The danger is greatest for the 11,000 hectares of rape seed. The Suwalki farmers have stopped all farm work.

The low temperatures have interrupted the work of the Lomza farmers. The vagaries of the weather have most effect on potatoes, since the chemicals spread while planting seed potatoes lose their properties in cold temperatures.

The middle coastal area has experienced cold and even frosty weather during the past few days. The strong winds are most damaging for winter crops. The worsening of the weather conditions in the Koszalin and Slupsk Voivodships had an adverse effect on the potato planting campaign. In both voivodships only 25 percent of the planned area could be cultivated.

NICOLAE CEAUSESCU RECEIVES B'NAI B'RITH PRESIDENT

AU240903 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0755 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Bucharest, 24 Apr (AGERPRES)--On April 23, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Jack Spitzer, president of the B'nai B'rith international organization, now on a visit to Romania.

Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, attended the interview. Dr. Moses Rosen, chief rabbi of Jewish community of Romania was also present. The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

NIGERIAN FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS TALKS WITH ANDREI

AU231534 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Official talks began in Bucharest today between Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, and Prof Ishaya Audu, minister of foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

Expressing satisfaction with the development of Romanian-Nigerian relations, the two sides examined the current status of and prospects for cooperation between the two countries, and the ways and means for cooperative ventures agreed upon at the summit level and during the last session of the joint government commission for economic and technical cooperation which are being implemented.

They also discussed new ways and means to continue to develop Romanian-Nigerian cooperation at a political, economic, scientific-technical, educational and cultural level to the benefit of the countries and people, and the cause of cooperation and understanding in the world. They also exchanged views on current major international issues.

Received by Burtica

AU231928 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1819 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Apr (AGERPRES)--On April 23, Cornel Burtica, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received Professor Ishaya Audu, commissioner for external affairs of Nigeria.

During the talks new ways and possibilities were approached meant to contribute to the intensification of economic collaboration and cooperation between the two countries, and also to the further expansion and diversification of commercial exchanges for the benefit of the two countries and peoples.

TALKS WITH VENEZUELAN EDUCATION MINISTER CONDUCTED

AU231930 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1802 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Apr (AGERPRES)--Luis Alberto Machado, minister of state for intelligence development of Venezuela, and his wife paid a visit to Romania on April 21 and 22.

During the talks conducted at the Ministry of Education and Instruction, satisfaction was expressed at the ascending course of the Romanian-Venezuelan collaboration in the field of education and instruction, as well as the wish to intensify it in the future.

The Venezuelan minister saw round the University of Bucharest, where he met with professors and researchers in pedagogy and psychology. During his visit to Romania, Luis Alberto Machado was received by Suzana Gadea, chairman of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education, and by Maria Groza, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

TANZANIAN LEGISLATORS ARRIVE IN BUCHAREST 23 APR

AU240853 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0745 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Bucharest, 24 Apr (AGERPRES)--A parliamentary delegation of Tanzania, led by Adam (Sapimkwawa), speaker of the National Assembly, arrived in Bucharest on April 23, at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly.

At the Otopeni Airport, the guests were greeted by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, by other officials.

Received by Giosan

AU240934 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0810 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Bucharest, 24 Apr (AGERPRES)--On April 23, Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, had an interview with the Tanzanian parliamentary delegation, led by Adam (Sapi Mkwawa), speaker of the National Assembly, now paying a visit to Romania.

During the interview, satisfaction was expressed at the good Romanian-Tanzanian relations of friendship. The heads of the two supreme legislative bodies exchanged views on the organization, activity and concerns of the parliaments and parliamentarians of the two countries highlighting their contribution to the expansion of the Romanian-Tanzanian relations, to the intensification of cooperation in the settlement of the complex questions of international life. In this respect, the joint wish was expressed to further work for amplifying and diversifying the many-sided relations between Romania and Tanzania which should contribute to the progress of both countries, to the strengthening of peace and understanding among peoples.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH LIBYA

AU240945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0830 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Tripoli, 24 Apr (AGERPRES)--The proceedings of the eighth session of the joint Romanian-Libyan commission of economic and technical cooperation concluded in Tripoli on April 23. The protocol adopted by the session was signed for Romania by Ion Patan, deputy prime minister, and for Libya by 'Abd as-Salam az-Zaq'ar, secretary of the General People's Committee for Petroleum.

The same day, Ion Patan had an interview with ('Abd al-Ati Obeidi), secretary of the Bureau of Foreign Relations of the General People's Committee, when opinions were exchanged on the development of Romanian-Libyan relations.

RCP GREETS CUBAN CP ON FOUNDATION ANNIVERSARY

AU231350 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Apr 81 p 5

[Text] To the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC]

The 20th anniversary of the creation of the PCC is a pleasant opportunity for us to extend, on behalf of all Romanian communists and people, warm greetings and best wishes for new successes in implementing your party's second congress decisions of the continuous flourishing of friendly and socialist Cuba.

We want to express the conviction that the positive relations of friendship, cooperation and solidarity between our parties and countries will continuously develop in the spirit of understandings concluded during the meetings and talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, and Comrade Fidel Castro Ruiz, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee, in the interests of the Romanian people and Cuban people and of building the new system in our countries and to the benefit of the cause of socialism, security and national independence, of peace and international cooperation.

[Signed] RCP Central Committee

CEAUSESCU GREETS SYRIAN PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

AU231436 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Apr 81 p 6

[Congratulatory message sent by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad on his country's national day]

[Text] To his excellency Mr Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, Damascus.

On the 35th anniversary of the national day of the Syrian Arab Republic, I take great pleasure in extending most cordial congratulations and sincere wishes for good health and personal happiness, on behalf of the Romanian people and myself, as well as wishes for progress and prosperity to the friendly Syrian people.

Recalling with great pleasure the recent visit you paid to Romania, the talks and understandings we concluded on that occasion, I am very glad to note on this occasion as well that the relations of close friendship and fruitful cooperation between Romania and Syria are constantly developing with noteworthy results both on a bilateral and international level.

I am convinced that the further implementation of understandings agreed upon at summit level will contribute to strengthening and diversifying relations between our parties, countries and peoples in the interest and to the benefit of the Romanian and Syrian peoples and the cause of peace, each people's independent development, detente, progress and understanding throughout the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

CEAUSESCU, VERDET GREET ZIMBABWE ON NATIONAL DAY

AU231430 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Apr 81 p 5

[Congratulatory message from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and Premier Ilie Verdet to Canaan Sodindo Banana, president of Zimbabwe, and Prime Minister Robert Gabriel Mugabe on national day]

[Text] To Comrade Canaan Sodindo Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, and Comrade Robert Gabriel Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Salisbury.

The national day of the Republic of Zimbabwe--the first anniversary of the proclamation of your country's independence--offers us the pleasant opportunity to extend sincere congratulations to you on behalf of the RCP, the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people and on our own behalf, together with best wishes for success to the African National Union of Zimbabwe, to the government of the Republic of Zimbabwe and to the friendly Zimbabwe people on the road of building the new society and of the country's independent development.

The proclamation of independence and the Republic of Zimbabwe was a historic event of crucial importance in your people's life, an event which received a wide response at an African and international level and made a noteworthy contribution to the general policy of peace, national independence and cooperation among peoples.

We want to express the firm conviction that the relations of close friendship, militant solidarity and active cooperation between the RCP and the African National Union of Zimbabwe, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Zimbabwe will constantly deepen in the interests of the Romanian and Zimbabwe people, of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism and racial discrimination and in the interest of the cause of peace, detente and international understanding.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; and Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE CONCLUDES 19TH SESSION

Report on Session

LD241126 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1028 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 24 Apr (TANJUG)--The implementation of the tasks of the League of Communists basic organization in the continued development of self-management socioeconomic relations and the delegate system in basic organizations of associated labor and local communities is the subject of discussion at today's 19th Session of the LCY Central Committee.

In accordance with the LCY Statute, in addition to Central Committee members, members of the Commission on LCY Statutory Questions and of the LCY Supervisory Commission were also present at the session. Similarly, secretaries of the presidiums of central and provincial League of Communists committees, the secretary of the Presidium of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, the president of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation Conference, the president of the Federation of Reserve Military Officers of Yugoslavia, the president of the Economic Chamber of Yugoslavia and members of the working group which worked on the preparation of the basic materials were also invited to the session.

The session was opened by Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Members of the working Presidium were then elected--Dusan Dragosavac, Hamija Pozderac, Istvan Molnar, Mirko Popovic and Lazar Mojsov.

The members of the Central Committee will also discuss the orientation program for the LCY Central Committee's work up to the 12th LCY Congress as well as information on preparations for this largest gathering of Yugoslav communists.

The introductory report on the first point on the agenda was presented by Hamdila Pozderac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Practice up to now demonstrates, as was emphasized by Djordue Kostic, the first participant in the discussion, that League of Communists basic organizations are insufficiently committed to and active in the delegate system. Topical issues relating to income, labor productivity, duplication of capacities and other factors of economic activity and stabilization, he noted, would take on a different dimension to the extent that delegations of basic organizations of associated labor and local communities have a crucial influence on the realization of overall delegate relations in society. The more successful functioning of the delegate system leads to the democratization of relations in society and the prevention of negative phenomena which arise in the context of socioeconomic development. It seems that the development of socioeconomic and self-management relations depends to a great extent on how and to what extent League of Communists basic organizations, and we as League of Communists members individually become involved and behave responsibly.

Marija Zvekic Miskolci expressed the conviction that the 12th Congress documents, especially the LCY Statute, would define more clearly the method means of activity of the League of Communists in the political system as a whole, especially in basic organizations, for here there is still much to be said and much that is unclear, and in practice varying views. interpretations and attitudes are currently being expressed.

Munir Mesihovic emphasized that communists must fight more effectively against the passive attitudes of some delegates from associated labor and their lack of involvement in some organs in which decisions are made on essential issues of life and work. Otherwise, there will continue to be instances in which expert services in these organs, and sometimes individuals and groups which act from group ownership interests, in practice decide on behalf of workers.

Mesihovic emphasized that it is essential for communists to work through the institutions of the system in the process of democratic discussion and not beyond the system or from positions of power, of which there have been instances. Such a method of activity, he added, assumes the strengthening of the ideological and action capabilities of League of Communists organizations.

The situation in a number of League of Communists basic organizations, as was noted in the preparation for this session, and ideas about the realization of the role of the League of Communists basic organization in the basic organization of associated labor, in which conflict situations have arisen as was manifestly demonstrated by the events in Kosovo, reveal the topicality of the issue of League of Communists activity within the delegate system, in the masses and with the masses.

It is not difficult to note, Kotoric emphasized, that many League of Communists basic organizations do not live with the problems which are on the agenda in the delegate system and that they are often left to their own devices. They do not have sufficient ability to consider, in the totality of social movements, what is essential for working people and citizens in the environment in which they work, nor are they able to be a factor in the self-management integration of partial interests and consciousness or to overcome the rather pronounced isolationism in their own activity, remaining within the limits of the basic organization of associated labor and the local community.

In the method of work of the League of Communists basic organization most often there are no joint actions with League of Communists basic organizations in other basic organizations of associated labor or local communities. Therefore, we are insufficiently concerned with specifically working out orientations in relation to League of Communists activity in the delegate system, and there is quite a lot of verbal repetition of the fact that the League of Communists should work in the delegate system and not outside it. I am free to say that we are faced with the danger of being confronted with a strengthening of the tendencies of the League of Communists basic organization to be slaves of partial interests and of their being manipulated by technocratic structures, Ferhad Kotoric said.

Pointing out certain aspects of the work of the basic organization of the League of Communists in the army, Metodije Stefanovski stressed that the complexity and size of the tasks arising from the unfavorable development of the military-political situation and the existing threats to peace in the world and our country's security, and in this connection also the need to keep strengthening the combat readiness of the Yugoslav People's Army, point to the need to find new forms and most varied subject matter for the activity of the basic organizations and members of the League of Communists in the grassroots. We are under an obligation to do so because of all that we have been taught by experience, Stefanovski said, as well as because of the words pronounced by Tito long ago when he said that our party had always been successful in its work when it had managed to activate the basic organizations and that army units are only as good as their party organizations.

The present efforts by the basic organizations and communists in the army are aimed at further raising their ideological and action capabilities in the struggle for the high development of awareness, moral-political unity and combat readiness of the Yugoslav People's Army, Metodije Stefanovski stressed.

In this context, Stefanovski added, the priority task is to ensure ceaseless work on ideopolitical preparation. The importance of this activity is illustrated by the fact that Marxist training courses are attended every year by between 8,000 and 10,000 soldiers, officers and civilians on duty in the army.

Speaking about the effectiveness of the basic organization of the League of Communists, Metodije Stefanovski said that communists are less and less ready to reconcile themselves to meetings which have not been properly prepared, to empty chairs and to any glossing over. This kind of attitude, he added, explains why the meetings of a large number of basic organizations have in recent times been more frequent and well prepared and therefore more meaningful, more topical and shorter. This has made possible more concrete and deeper debates and the adoption of more realistic conclusions. This kind of approach increasingly mobilizes and motivates people for action, since it enables communists to be in the mainstream of life. In this connection it is of particular importance for the League of Communists to prepare basic organizations to make independent and correct appraisals and to foresee any possible phenomena so as to be able to organize more effective preventive activity, Metodije Stefanovski said.

To be better able to deal with topical problems and involve communists and workers more fully in sociopolitical relations, Metodij Petrovski stressed during the discussion, it is essential to have a well-organized way of keeping them informed.

From the point of view of the realization of the leading ideopolitical role of the League of Communists in the political system of socialist self-management, Vlado Sultanovic stressed, the essential and fundamental question is whether or not the party will direct the LCY ideopolitical processes in individual environments.

Though the number of communists involved in the work of self-managing organs and delegations is high, their involvement is not always such as to ensure that decisions, attitudes and activities are as we wish them to be, Predrag Kijasevic said, among other things. It has already been noted that in practice it still happens that even important decisions are made without the delegate base having first expressed its views on them or without having done so to an adequate extent. Hence the prevalence of the proposals and views offered by the specialized services and leadership structures, while workers and citizens, and also their interests, are left aside.

Special attention should be paid today to the work of delegations as the basic cells of the delegate system, Fatima Hadzialic said. Apart from the considerable number of delegations which have affirmed themselves in the present practice and which are increasingly becoming an integral part of the self-managing organization of associated labor and the local community, a certain number of delegations are considerably behind the developed self-managing relations in the organizations of associated labor and in the local community.

The insufficiently developed work of delegations normally hampers the work of the delegates, especially those delegates which have been elected to assemblies by several delegations. Even more difficult is the position of the delegates of the Chamber of Associated Labor and the Chamber of Municipalities in the Republican Assembly who have been elected by several municipalities and of those delegates who represent several hundred delegations. These delegates are objectively unable to establish contact with the base between the sessions and find themselves in a situation--against their will--in which they have to speak in their own name or at best in the name of the self-managing community. A whole series of other questions also arises in practice and we must seek and find better answers during the preparations for the next elections of delegations and delegates in the delegate assemblies so that the delegate system will function more successfully and efficaciously.

In the process of self-managing agreement-making and linking of workers, Andjelko Kovacevic said, the League of Communists is not a political arbiter outside the delegate--or rather--political system, nor is it ideopolitically neutral as regards the socioeconomic content and character of decisions adopted by the delegate assemblies, sociopolitical and self-managing interest communities, other self-management organs and their bodies.

The League of Communists is an equal body which implements its leading ideopolitical role through open and public arguments wherever the workers who are organized in a self-managing manner make agreements and decisions.

Social practice confirms this orientation, he said. However, it is necessary to speak more concretely about some shortcomings which have become an almost daily practice in the activities of organizations of the League of Communists. I refer above all to tendencies to bureaucratize political work and the activities of the League of Communists organizations, to the violations of the principle of democratic centralism as well as to some other remnants of the old ways which can be reduced to the common denominator of power mentality in the ranks of the League of Communists. Where are the roots of these phenomena in the League of Communists? Do we notice them in time and in every basic organization and organ of the League of Communists and do we efficaciously struggle against them?

Koca Joncic spoke about the delegation as a form and mechanism of ensuring the entirety of interests of the working class in a self-managing manner. He assessed that the delegations are more involved with the assemblies than with the delegate base and act more as representatives than delegates, which leads to the problems of the working people and citizens being solved outside the authentic delegate structures.

The other side of the problem lies in the organs which create the system. If something is wrong in most cases, then we must ask whether there is something wrong in the structure of the system itself, whether it is necessary to make changes in order to revitalize it. Special attention must also be paid to the complexity of the mechanism of the self-management system. We are all aware of the fact that there are many meetings, often during working time. Work is doubled and decisions made on same questions, often without sufficient coordination. This disenfranchises communists in the basic organizations of the League of Communists as well as other activists and members of delegations.

In his closing speech, Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said that the report and the discussion at today's session had confirmed the need for a debate on the basic organization of the League of Communists and that this had been done at the right time.

"First," Mojsov stressed, "we are heading for the 12th LCY Congress at which, among a series of other subjects, we must in particular more comprehensively discuss the implementation of the League of Communists role in the delegate system. This is the main issue in the development of the political system of socialist self-management and the most important link in the activity of the League of Communists. The debate at today's session allows us to activate the basic League of Communists organizations in discussing the problems put forward in the debate even before we put the documents for the 12th LCY Congress up for public discussion.

"The other important aspect is that the third congress of self-managers is imminent. In the context of examining the experiences culled and the topical issues of development of socialist self-management, it is significant that we have also directly become part and parcel of this activity through the problems of the further development of socioeconomic relations and the delegate system in the basic organization of associated labor and the local community. The knowledge which has become manifest during this session as well as that manifested in preparing for it should be used in the preparations for and in the work of the congress of self-managers of Yugoslavia.

"What should also be stressed on this occasion is that we are at the beginning of the new 5-year plan of the country's development until 1985 in which we have set the struggle for economic stabilization as the priority task."

We have resolutely opted for associated producers to assume their role in the further development and perfecting of our sociopolitical and economic system of self-management and in implementing their constitutional position in expanded reproduction. This means that we have to take a step forward in implementing the constitutional concept of the basic organization of associated labor in the distribution of income and in the development of the system of income-based relations. We discussed this in greater length and determined the concrete tasks at the 15th Session of the LCY Central Committee. The practice shows increasingly that pressing economic problems can be resolved on a more long-term basis only by the all-round activity and practice of subjective social relations and the strengthening of the position of the working class--that is, if problems are resolved through the involvement of all the working people and citizens in self-managing mechanisms of our society and in the delegate system. This depends to a large extent on the commitment and ability of the basic organization of the League of Communists to realize its leading ideopolitical role in the environment in which it operates.

"The LCY Central Committee Presidium, in its debate on preparing this session adopted the stance that all the problems on the work and role of the basic League of Communists organization, which was also the topic of today's debate, be included in the general preparations for the 12th LCY Congress and that therefore no special conclusions need be adopted at the end of this debate at the Central Committee session."

Instead of conclusions, Mojsov proposed:

That the material, report and authorized speeches in the debate at this session be published in a special brochure and made accessible to all organizations and organs of the League of Communists;

That the republics and provinces work out programs of activity to examine the situation and determine the directions of further actions aimed at training the basic organizations of the League of Communists for the consistent implementation of their role, and that this be linked with the preparations for the 12th congress and for the congresses and conferences of the League of Communists [of the republics and autonomous provinces].

That working groups and commissions for the preparation of the congress single out proposals, suggestions, questions and problems brought up at this session which cannot be especially examined in the preparations for the draft documents of the republican congresses, provincial conferences and the 12th LCY Congress.

"In the work of the Commission for Statutory Questions," Mojsov went on, "the implementation of those provisions of the statute which were adopted as new provisions at the 11th LCY Congress, and which complement the concept of the basic League of Communists organization in activity inside the delegate system, should be examined.

"A broader public debate as well as scientific research work on these problems in conditions of examining further prospects of development and of perfecting the delegate system should be encouraged. The problem of the basic League of Communists organizations has so far not been the subject of sufficient scientific research analysis. It is necessary that as many discussions as possible be published on this subject and that consultative meetings and talks on these problems be organized, in particular in large municipal organizations which have a very ramified delegate system," Lazar Mojsov said.

Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, made introductory remarks on the proposed orientation program for the work of the LCY Central Committee until the 12th LCY Congress.

Stressing that the Central Committee would, until the 12th LCY Congress, continue even more intensively its activity aimed at examining the topical ideopolitical and socio-economic problems and the implementation of the attitudes and of the policy adopted at the 11th congress, Dragosavac added that it would also discuss other topical and vital questions of our society and of the League of Communists, questions which the specific situation and the role of the League of Communists in our society demand. Thus, for instance, he went on, the permanent theme of the LCY will be the economic, ideopolitical and security situation, the role and behavior of the League of Communists and of other bodies as well as the weaknesses which became manifest through the recent events in Kosovo. We shall also have to reexamine our assessments of the economic, development and security situation and all the problems in that sphere and examine in more concrete terms the real situation and determine our tasks. We cannot be satisfied with chiefly generalized and wholesale assessments which can basically be correct but which do not provide a concrete picture of certain environments and of all their aspects. In such case real assessments and tasks toward which we must orient ourselves and the measures which should be taken would not be made, and various antisocialist forces could make use of that.

In the realization of the work programs and in the examination of other topical ideo-political issues, and particularly those linked with the preparations for the 12th LCY Congress, it will be necessary for us to develop, in the period ahead, the political activity of the LCY Central Committee as a whole. In fact, the positive practice should be developed in which all more important ideopolitical, socioeconomic and other issues are discussed by the Central Committee and in which the Central Committee adopts attitudes and, if necessary, conclusions or decisions.

What seems to us to be positive is the fact that in the preparations of all the more significant issues which were on the agenda of the sessions of the Central Committee up to now, a large number of members of the LCY Central Committee, through working groups and in other ways, participated in the talks on those issues in the basic and municipal organizations of the League of Communists, in which the central and provincial committees actively participated in preparing the material, proposals and attitudes, and that broader consultations were held beforehand on the draft documents. This has contributed to the assessments arrived at being more realistic and based on facts and experiences gained from the work of the basic organizations and organs of the League of Communists and to assessments, attitudes and conclusions being adopted in a democratic debate and in an atmosphere in line with the principles of democratic centralism and collective work and responsibility. The problem which still exists is that of realistic assess-ments, of the quality of conclusions and their realization.

As seen from the proposed subjects in the orientation work program, the Central Committee will discuss and monitor the implementation of attitudes and conclusions on the policy of economic stabilization adopted earlier, in particular topical questions of the political and economic situation in the country, the implementation of the constitutional position of the federation, republics and provinces in the political and economic system and furth-ermore, the topical ideopolitical issues of the development of the public information system and the tasks of the League of Communists in this.

Dr Dusan Dragosavac then said that the Central Committee would devote one of its forth-coming sessions to the ideological trends in the League of Communists and in society and to the tasks of the League of Communists. Depending on the situation and the need as it arises, the Central Committee will also discuss certain topical issues of the international situation and of the international cooperation activities of the League of Communists.

Noting that it was not necessary to adopt conclusions as special documents on all the questions because according to the basic orientations of the development of our socialist self-managing society and the tasks of the League of Communists we have clear attitudes on these questions, Dragosavac stressed that what is essential is to examine individual issues, grasp them in a realistic manner and determine the orientation for future action. This, he added, does not on every occasion and on every issue necessitate conclusions. We have enough conclusions, and this at every level. What is, however, necessary is the greater involvement of all and more efficient concrete work in their implementation.

Having agreed with the proposals mentioned in Lazar Mojsov's speech and adopted the work program of the LCY Central Committee until the 12th congress, members of the Central Committee heard the report on the preparations so far for the forthcoming largest gathering of Yugoslav communists. With this, the 19th Session of the LCY Central Committee ended.

Propaganda Group on Kosovo

AU232036 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Apr 81 p 8

[S. Lazarevic report]

[Text] In information-propaganda activity, it is necessary to actively oppose attempts to divert our development from the adopted line by various opposition pressures, as well as techno-bureaucratic, liberalistic and other unacceptable behavior aimed at blunting the action of the conscious self-managing socialist forces on implementing the tasks of economic stabilization and the overall socioeconomic development. In the struggle against protagonists of the opposition views and theories, and against such behavior, it is necessary, through a public dialogue and criticism, to unmask the essence of their aspirations. Relaxation and irresponsibility of communists in their attitude toward such attempts and behaviors, as well as inactivity in implementing the agreed tasks, make possible activity that is contrary to the LCY policy, a carping attitude toward the League of Communists and the like.

These assessments were made, among other things, at yesterday's session of the LCY Central Committee Commission for Propaganda Activity and Information (Dobroslav Culafic presided), which discussed the work program in preparations for the 12th LCY Congress. Along with the remark that it is necessary to assert more and more systematically our overall and current achievements, it was stressed that in this connection, one should not neglect the justified, well-argued and constructive criticism of certain negative phenomena. For this reason, in information-propaganda activity also it is necessary, with a realistic attitude, to open up the prospects and belief that on this road we will implement the set goals and will overcome all difficulties that objectively arise or are imposed on us.

In the discussion on information-propaganda activity at home and abroad that lasted several hours, the recent developments in Kosovo were much discussed. Several participants in the session very critically referred to the fact that the people were informed late about these developments. It is necessary to make an essential change in information so as to not to create favorable grounds for various kinds of misinformation.

Joze Smole expressed the view that we must clarify who in the society has the right to ban publishing objective facts and data. Every restriction leads to a passive attitude of LCY members, particularly journalists, Smole said, and expressed his disagreement with the inaccessibility of the sources of information.

Similar assessments were also made by other participants in the discussion.

Nenad Bucin stressed that in the last few days there have been many mistakes in the field of information in connection with the developments in Kosovo. The present has also revealed our weaknesses in the field of propaganda activities. This also demonstrates that we are insufficiently organized.

Even when we had correct information we did not use it well, Vukasin Loncar stressed.

In the discussion, it was said that in this postwar history our country had many difficult moments and that the reaction to them was different than now. Information was given promptly, and this contributed to an even closer unity of the working people and citizens on building brotherhood and unity in Socialist Yugoslavia. The experiences gained in Kosovo call for a deeper analysis.

Dobroslav Culafic, president of the commission, informed members that such an analysis is being prepared and will soon be completed by the party leaderships of the Province of Kosovo, the Republic of Serbia and the federation. This analysis will make it possible to draw the appropriate conclusions for further conduct and to assess the mistakes noticed. Culafic also added that the preparations for the 12th LCY Congress should be organized in such a way as to represent a great impetus to the work of every communist. It is only with the activity of all organized socialist forces that it is possible to contribute to a more rapid change and promotion of our practice.

Session Ends

LD231639 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1423 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Apr (TANJUG)--The LCY Central Committee's 19th Session has ended after a 5-hour debate on realizing the role and tasks of the basic organization of the League of Communists in further developing self-managing socioeconomic relations and the delegate system in the basic organizations of associated labor and the local community. From everything that was said it is clear that the basic organizations of the League of Communists have become much more active and at the same time also better able to tackle the basic questions of socioeconomic developments. This appraisal, which in essence is a positive one, does not of course mean that everything that could be attained has in fact been attained. On the contrary, in realizing the LCY's leading role in society party organizations have not yet made use of all the possibilities offered both by the statute and by self-managing reality.

SAWPY PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES KOSOVO EVENTS 16 APRIL

AU231645 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Apr 81 p 5

[D. Lazarevic report on the 16 April session of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium in Belgrade]

[Excerpt] Malicious Interpretations

Speaking during the discussion at the session, Mihailo Zvicer, president of the Kosovo Provincial SAWP Conference, said among other things that a very wide and resolute political action of all progressive forces is now in progress in Kosovo, and that the recent demonstrations and their promoters, as well as the aspirations of the policy that stands behind these demonstrations, are being unanimously condemned in the course of this action.

Istvan Rajcan, in his introductory report, and Jan Sirka and Aleksandar Bakocevic, in their statements during the discussion, noted that overt hostile propaganda from various sides has become especially pronounced in these days.

Speaking about that, Kolj Siroka also mentioned the latest speculations of the Albanian newspaper BASHKIMI, which repeats what has already been said by ZERI I POPULLIT, but with one addition: It speculates about the census in Kosovo.

Lessons Must be Learned From That

Zoran Polic noted that nevertheless, it is the events themselves and not the reasons for them that are being predominantly discussed. He asked: Where was the Socialist Alliance before that? For instance, did the Socialist Alliance know what kind of textbooks from Albania are used in the schools and how the professors work? I think that is a problem, especially in light of what is being written now in the Albanian press.

We must learn our lesson from the fact that we were late in learning about the events in Kosovo and that our people watching foreign television programs learned more than those who watched our domestic television programs. And yet we speak about the openness of our information system. Polic believes that the Socialist Alliance must treat the question of propaganda in a new way.

In his speech during the discussion, Zoran Polic also spoke about material conditions as a basis for building firmer mutual ties among us. "Has the way in which we have continued to resolve these relations not been a mistake? I have always felt," he remarked, "that the Kosovo comrades accept the funds granted them through the fund and the budget as their right and not as an expression of the solidarity of Yugoslav peoples. And yet we have collected those funds on the basis of the principle of solidarity and awareness of community. As soon as we proclaimed that as a right, such observations began to be made as those claiming that "what is given is not enough," that "more should be given" and that "the community does not care for us." Thus it was not ties with the community but opposition against the community that developed in this connection," Zoran Polic concluded.

SERBIAN SUBNOR PRESIDIUM BRIEFED ON KOSOVO

LD240826 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1508 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Apr (TANJUG)--The Presidium of the Republican Board of the Federation of Veterans' Associations of Yugoslavia [SUBNOR] of Serbia was briefed at its session today on the events in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and energetically condemned the hostile activity of the nationalist, irredentist and other counterrevolutionary forces aimed against Yugoslavia's freedom, independence and integrity. The Presidium also expressed full support for the measures and activities adopted by the competent organs to suppress hostile activities and overcome the situation thus created.

The great achievement of our national liberation struggle--the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and, within it, the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo--was won with the blood of all of our nations and nationalities. Consequently, it was stressed at the session, veterans will not allow anyone to threaten our togetherness and will devote themselves even more resolutely to the defense and development of the fundamental gains of the national liberation struggle and socialist revolution--brotherhood and unity and the integrity of our socialist and self-managing community.

The Presidium voiced the readiness of the veterans' organization in the Socialist Republic of Serbia to involve itself even more fully in carrying out the topical tasks for the further development of socialist self-management, the consistent implementation of the policy of economic stabilization, and the building of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

The Presidium's session also concerned itself with the preparations for the Ninth Assembly of SUBNOR of Serbia and with other questions arising from the organization's current activity.

KOSOVO TO COMMEMORATE TITO'S DEATH WITH MEETINGS

LD232343 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1627 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Pristina, 23 Apr (TANJUG)--On the anniversary of President Tito's death, meetings commemorating his life and work will be held in all schools, enterprises and neighborhood communities in the Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

The anniversary will also be marked by a joint commemorative session of the province's organizations and bodies.

The decision on this was adopted at today's session of the coordination committee of the Socialist Alliance's provincial conference for marking and preserving the name and work of Josip Broz Tito.

NEW NICKEL MINES, SMELTING PLANT IN KOSOVO

AU240744 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Apr 81 p 8

[T.N. and Z.Z. report]

[Summary] In the area between Glogovac and Lipljan is Kosovo's largest building site. Some 9 billion dinars will be invested in the project, which will eventually produce an income of over $120 million annually. The huge investment is for a single product: ferronickel.

Some 30 work organizations from all our republics and provinces have been working on a dozen building sites for the past 2 years. The major projects are two new mines: the Cikatovo mine near Glogovac and the Glavica mine near Lipljan. The two mines will be in operation at the end of this year, while the new smelting plant in Glogovac will begin to operate in mid-1982. In addition to the aforementioned projects, work is also being carried out on constructing new roads, a water supply system and a gas pipeline. A settlement of some 60 apartment houses was also built. One-third of the 9 billion dinars invested in the project will come from the fund for promoting more rapid development of underdeveloped regions and the Province of Kosovo, while the rest will come from loans. Some 12,000 tons of nickel will be obtained and processed here annually. It is estimated that in the area around Glogovac and Lipljan there are deposits of some 20 million tons of nickel ore, sufficient for a 20-year exploitation.

REPORT ON SCHOLARSHIPS TO BE GRANTED IN KOSOVO

LD232337 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1335 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Pristina, 23 Apr (TANJUG)--From the Tito Fund for granting scholarships to young workers and workers' children in the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo in the school year, 1981-82, 313 new scholarships will be granted. 190 scholarships will be granted to university students, 72 to pupils and the rest to young workers. It was proposed that the present student scholarships be increased by 20 percent, and pupils' scholarships by 10 percent. At the session of the Tito Fund Executive Committee of the Province of Kosovo today, it was stated that in its activity so far, the fund has registered notable results. At the moment the fund has over 55,000 members and its annual income totals some 15 million dinars (some 500,000 dollars). From these funds 1,567 students, pupils and young workers currently receive scholarships.

MEDIA ANALYZE SLOW REPORTAGE FROM KOSOVO

POLITIKA Assessment

AU231341 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Apr 81 p 7

["Here and Today" column commentary by Slavoljub Djukic: "It Is Not for the Press"]

[text] As time passes and life assumes a different substance following the demonstrations in Kosovo, certain topics are being raised without which a thorough explanation of the past events is impossible. Among those topics is a question in which journalists are interested for professional and moral reasons: Why did the public media stay at the periphery of events at a time when they were expected to be at the highest state of mobilization? Why did oral reporting, which is often burdened by all kinds of arbitrariness, replace the most powerful information media, press, radio and television?

Even though by initiating this discussion we touch on the essence of the attitude toward the public, the answers will have to be sought in other quarters, and not just among the ranks of journalists. That is how we understood the discussion at the last session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium's commission for information at which one of the speakers even raised a question that may be of more far-reaching importance: Who has the right to prevent publication of the facts and information in which we are all interested?

As on many past occasions, this time the journalists noted the criticism as though it concerned someone else and not themselves. This is rather a strange situation: First of all, the public media stay silent about an event that is more than merely dramatic and is, to put it this way, discussed at all, and then calmly publishes the criticism that is addressed to them because of their silence. And that is not all. The journalists accept with satisfaction all criticisms of this kind, believing that the more the press is criticized for neglecting its basic duty, that is, the duty of informing the public in good time and conscientiously, the more will be accomplished for the reputation of the journalistic profession and for the prosperity of social relations. But the criticism will not have a beneficial effect if we fail to honestly look at all the factors that affect the behavior of the public media for which objectivity is a prerequisite for political involvement and for which a sharp feeling for society's needs and a sensitive conscience are conditions for the confidence of the public opinion.

No matter how unpleasant it may be to keep returning to what we would rather forget, let us recall certain details of the reporting on the Kosovo events. The reports on the demonstrations (there were only two, one on 12 March and the other on 2 April) consisted of about 10 lines printed at the bottom of a page. According to our information, television has not made a single centimeter of film on them. The public was informed of the demonstrations for the first time on 26 March by a report on the session of the Presidium of the Pristina Communal SAWP Conference at which, however, the main topic of discussion was entitled "Fulfilling the Socialist Alliance's tasks in economic stabilization and in solving certain currently important socioeconomic problems of the commune." A report on the event, which is certainly one of the most painful events in our postwar history, was included in that agenda in a way that was expected to create the impression of the secondary importance of the matter involved.

In this case we adhered to a rule that probably made some sense 50 years ago, that is, the rule that what is not published in newspapers has not happened. But we have seen how inappropriate that is when the news can be flashed from one end of the world to the other in a single moment and when it is enough to dial a number and call a friend, a relative or anyone else in Pristina and learn everything that might interest us.

And the people in Pristina were able to do the same thing and they did it. Editorial officers were swamped with telephone calls reporting hour by hour what was happening and, as we have subsequently established, even providing objective information.

To show to what extent the public media were confused and absent, we may recall the little detail that on 1 April, that is, on the day on which the drama reached its climax, one daily newspaper published an article on Kosovo's tourist opportunities. It did that probably to calm its readers and create the impression of a normal situation. A report on increased children's allowances was the only report from Kosovo published in other newspapers on the same day. And the television news had a sad effect indeed despite a wealth of film reports from the entire world.

Let us now calmly ponder what was experienced in those days by anyone who hurried to buy newspapers to verify or supplement his information on what he had already heard.

Of course, it is easy to be wise afterward and prove with simple facts the wrong behavior of the information media which (hopefully no reminder of that is needed!) did not adhere to that behavior of their own will. But in the days that were more than shocking and during which no one was able to anticipate the scope of the brutality of the nationalist extremists and under the burden of the fear that unadorned facts might cause unrest among the public, it was difficult to make rational judgments.

We may be understood in this respect, even though we have had sufficient experience in postwar history (since 1948) during which many complex situations were resolved a great deal more simply than it had been anticipated, precisely thanks to openness and the belief that we advocated the right cause. But the discussion does not end here. What is more, the present criticisms, because of the scantiness of reporting on the events in Kosovo, are more a reason for a broad discussion about informing the public than they are an expression of the need to raise one's voice against an obviously wrong action.

As a matter of fact, palpable warnings have been heard recently from various sides about the limitations imposed on information and about restricting information within local boundaries according to the rule: Others do not necessarily have to know what we know, or the extent of the information offered to the public is not determined by the need of the public but by the opinion of influential people about what the public shold be told to ensure "the right effect" on the public. And behind all that there is still the question which no one has tried to answer: Who is it that determines what is appropriate and what is not appropriate and who has authorized him to do that?

Naturally, the problem is in the fact that someone may allow himself to behave as the alert conscience of the working people, but what is even worse is the fact that the public media accept this kind of behavior for the sake of their own security. Speaking frankly, it is difficult to believe that someone would have assumed the responsibility and, let us say, published a report with details on the Kosovo demonstrations. But events of this kind are exceptional. The misfortune is in the fact that we journalists frequently accept this style of work even when what is involved are not matters of broad social importance but represent instead a direct protection of local interests or monopolist groups. True, disobedience of this kind has its price, but that is the price of the journalistic profession.

When the newspapers lose the confidence of the public, it is difficult to establish communications. Then we will not be believed when it is most necessary and when our reporting is irreproachable, and that concerns the entire society and not just the press. It is precisely for that reason and in the interest of society that we have many reasons to continue this discussion on nuances that have not been discussed here.

Markovic Commentary

LD232136 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1655 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Apr (TANJUG)--In its tomorrow's issue, in the column "Echoes," NIN publishes reaction by journalist Dragan Markovic to the article by Dr Nenad Kecmanovic entitled "Why Were We Not Informed?" which was published in the previous issue.

Markovic notes that Dr Kecmanovic is quite right when he says the incomplete and slow reporting on the events in Kosovo throws light on the "backward, bureaucratic attempts by the information media to censor themselves, to spare the happy souls and peace of our readers from disagreeable news," to gloss over and reshape the truth. Referring also to the assessment of press reports on the debate held at the Presidium of the SAWP republic conference, Markovic recalls that it was justified to repeat the known social diagnosis that without timely and complete information it is not possible to expect an efficient functioning of the self-managing and defense consciousness of our citizens.

The label given to the press could be shared, the article says, and there are three reasons for this phenomenon. One is the slow and incomplete information which was sent and obtained from Kosovo itself at the beginning. The second is the old bureaucratic "caution" by some political factors which continued--after the first "surprise," when everything had already become clear--to supply the press with doses of information, directing them and taking care of them. The third reason, it is said, is unfortunately the press itself and the forces in it which became afraid of the "unpleasant truth," and which favor self-censorship, dosing of information and glossing it over.

In connection with the statements on the surprising speed and severity of hostile, irredentist and counterrevolutionary actions, it is noted that "surprise" is another theme which should be discussed in connection with the responsibilities and common interests for our security.

Recalling the unreserved, public and timely information of the entire Yugoslav public in the period of Cominform and people's reaction with full responsibility, the article concludes that only bureaucrats who are afraid cannot believe in the power of their own truth and in the consciousness of organized forces of society.

POLITIKA EKSPRES Cited

LD231828 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1702 GMT 23 Apr 81

["POLITIKA EKSPRES: Who Is 'Passing the Buck'"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Apr (TANJUG)--More than 1 month has passed since the beginning of the student unrest and 3 weeks have just elapsed from the defeat of the brutal attack by the Albanian irredentists, POLITIKA EKSPRES says today dwelling in particular on some questions of keeping the broadest public informed about the events in Kosovo. In a commentary written by Bozidar Bogdanovic, chief and executive editor of POLITIKA EKSPRES, it is noted that there is still silence about how all these events are seen, especially their causes and main protagonists.

It seems to us that much time has passed, that silence has lasted too long and that we now have the beginning of a backlash with a bad effect because there is too much delay in making public all that is essential and factual--which every Yugoslav citizen is entitled to know because this concerns his existence and not somebody else's, and because of his inviolable right to know what has happened and why, all the more so as he has already been told that the integrity of the broadest community to which he belongs, Yugoslavia, was threatened.

It goes without saying, the paper adds, that it would have been nonsensical to expect newspapers of all kinds at the time to be full of reportage and extensive reports on demonstrations and assaults by the most militant detachments of the Albanian irredentists, the burned cars, destroyed social property, firing, blood flowing, victims.... What newsman's pen would be so strong as not to tremble and shake by these apocalyptic scenes of violence and death?

However, the paper goes on, would it have represented any threat to Yugoslav stability and security if the public had been told already on 27 March that organized demonstrations had started in Pristina the day before, that this time their organizers' aim was to fight their way to the center of the town where a meeting was being held to welcome the youth relay baton and that they had been dispersed by the militia, which was the only thing that could have been done, and which the whole of Yugoslavia would have welcomed and supported if it had known about it?

All this was possible, necessary and pressing and still it has not been done. Why this is so is not reliably known at present, but it is reliably known that the reason for this can certainly not be "the inability to cope with the situation" or that the decision to keep silent about the demonstrations in Pristina on 11 and 26 March was adopted in Pristina and by others in Belgrade. It would be both good and useful for more to be heard about this silence, that substantiated explanations be given about who adopted a decision and which decision and why, and who implemented that decision. Perhaps the group of comrades who, at the time the events were at their height, carried out the decision on (not) informing the public exceeded their powers, or are all those behaving irresponsibly who raise the issue of public (but also of private!) information on events in Kosovo--including the author of these lines, but also all those members of the League of Communists and even members of the LCY Central Committee who have raised such a question--the commentary entitled "Who Is Passing the Buck" says.

For the time being it cannot be foreseen with certainty what the answer will be, but it is certain that the long wait for this answer is difficult for the people of the press, radio and television to whom the buck is now being passed from various sides unconsciously or intentionally. It is difficult to assume, regardless of how well-intentioned one might be, that those who are now passing the buck are not wise enough, or at least intelligent enough, not to understand that after all that had happened, the situation in which the public media have found themselves, and their behavior, too, was, to put it mildly, forced and subject to no appeal.

It is even more difficult to assume that those who are now "playing heroes" in criticizing the press "which had kept silent" are uninformed to such a degree that they do not know what is involved, yet they maintain that they know the whole theory of public information and its role as an integral part of our political system and they endorse this assertion of theirs with academic titles which they put before their names and surnames, the commentary by Bozidar Bogdanovic says among other things.

MEDIA RESPOND TO NEW ALBANIAN ARTICLE ON KOSOVO

TANJUG Rebuttal

LD232026 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1717 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Apr (TANJUG)--ZERI I POPULLIT, organ of the Albanian Party of Labor, today again came out with an article--also carried by Tirana Radio--about the events in Kosovo. In this article, which has over 4,800 words, Tirana's official organ sticks to the positions defined in its first article of 8 April, with whose contents our public has been acquainted and which it has condemned very sharply.

The paper appraises its own article of 2 weeks ago as "natural, just and dignified," and describes the condemnation of this article by all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, and especially among the Albanians in Kosovo, as a "violent campaign against the Albanian population in Kosovo."

ZERI I POPULLIT refers to the brotherhood and unity of Yugoslav nations and nationalities only in negative terms, and this time it protests not only against the alleged Serbian "hegemony" but also Croatian-Slovene "hegemony." "The only positive factor in the Yugoslav federation is the Albanian factor," ZERI I POPULLIT asserts.

Albania and ZERI I POPULLIT, the article says, "have a right above all to say what they think about the state of affairs in Kosovo." In one place the paper implies claims to Kosovo, and more than that. The authors of the article again this time do not wish to see the difference between the small number of counterrevolutionaries in Kosovo and their violent behavior on one hand and the vast majority of the Albanian people of Kosovo on the other. The latter's devotion to socialist self-managing Yugoslavia is called a very "dangerous way" by the Tirana newspaper, which calls for a condemnation of the "Serbian, Croatian and Slovene exponents and their Albanian lackeys in Kosovo," and incites the people of Kosovo against their leaders.

The article is full of speculations about the number of dead and injured in the demonstrations, about the economic situation in the province, and about the number of Albanians temporarily working abroad, whom the paper describes as emigrants. ZERI I POPULLIT, nevertheless, cannot but admit the progress of Kosovo, which it says has been achieved "in the last decade of the Albanian culture, literature and education."

The Tirana paper also speculates with the writing of the foreign press about the events in Kosovo. Feeling that it has joined the dance of the enemies of Socialist Yugoslavia--Ustashe, Chetniks and Ballists, whose slogans were identical with counterrevolutionary and irredentist slogans in Kosovo and which ZERI I POPULLIT openly backed in its earlier article--the paper now writes that "nothing will unite the Albanians with Ustashe and Chetniks" but does not explain its contradictory and unclear attitude.

In this article, ZERI I POPULLIT in fact shows perfectly clearly what bothers it most in Yugoslavia. This is above all self-managing socialism, the independent and nonaligned foreign policy of Yugoslavia, brotherhood and unity, full equality of all nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. In repeating the unconvincing and empty slogan about "not interfering" in Yugoslavia's internal affairs, ZERI I POPULLIT writes that Albania is "against Yugoslav self-management and that it will struggle ideologically against it," and stresses: "This we are doing and will always do decisively."

In this context, ZERI I POPULLIT maintains that the people of Albania support and defend the correct line of the party and of its authority and denies that the system built in Albania is "Stalinist, etatist, bureaucratic and the like," as, according to this paper, the "official Yugoslav propaganda" has described it.

Pristina Radio Cited

LD231922 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1803 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Pristina, 23 Apr (TANJUG)--In its main information program in Albanian this evening, Pristina radio reacted to today's article in ZERI I POPULLIT, the organ of the Albanian Workers' Party Central Committee entitled "Speculations With Calculations," which continues the series of attacks on our system, our country and our leadership.

The Pristina radio review says: ZERI I POPULLIT again spoke out today with its poisonous voice from the same positions as those in the article of 8 April this year, from the positions of hostile, nationalistic and irredentist forces in the ranks of Albanian nationality, with chauvinist insults against other peoples of Yugoslavia, from the positions of impermissible interference in the internal affairs of our country and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, with phrases which lead to territorial claims.

This time, however, ZERI I POPULLIT does not shrink even from insulting the basic gains of our revolution, from insulting the work, name and person of Comrade Tito and other leaders of our country and province.

In the absence of facts for its calculations, ZERI I POPULLIT employs not only verbiage but also imputations and untruths. We are busy and have neither the time nor the need to enter into a sophist polemic or to concern ourselves with the unfounded fabrications and accusations of the paper ZERI I POPULLIT. We state in public the truth about ourselves, with all its good and bad sides. Our people know this truth well and there is no need to reply to every fabrication of the sinister propaganda from Albania.

We shall soon spell out the real truth about the attitude of the Albanian leadership toward our country, toward Kosovo and toward Albanians in Yugoslavia, and this without verbiage and without pulling any punches. After all, for our public and for the members of the Albanian nationality in our country, we believe that there is no need to comment on every untruth which the paper ZERI I POPULLIT carries with evident bad intentions.

All the methods which ZERI I POPULLIT uses are best exemplified by that paper's sinister speculations with the number of victims in recent demonstrations. Although ZERI I POPULLIT knows only too well the correct number of victims, which was released by the appropriate organs of our province--and which is also well known to our people and to the entire world--the paper tries in every way to increase the number of victims to fantastic proportions, unscrupulously using blatant lies. One has the impression that it regrets that in that hostile counterrevolutionary act there was not greater bloodshed, as the enemy wished and as ZERI I POPULLIT wishes.

In the style of this speculation, the entire article, just as the earlier one, swarms with lies and speculations with calculations. Such calculations our people know only too well, and these speculations with calculations in the paper ZERI I POPULLIT are forcefully rejected by the people of Kosovo and the Albanians in Yugoslavia. We are convinced, the Pristina radio commentary says, that the world public, as well as the progressive public in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, will also reject them.

TANJUG NOTES SOVIET SUPPORT FOR PZPR EFFORTS

LD241032 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0918 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Apr (TANJUG)--The Soviet Union has expressed its support for the efforts of the Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP) to stabilize the situation in Poland, to strengthen the party on the ideological platform of Marxism-Leninism, and to defend the fundamental values of socialism, it was announced, among other things, at the close of the Soviet-Polish party talks here yesterday. The delegations were led by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, and Mikhail Suslov, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The fraternal friendship and Polish-Soviet cooperation have been confirmed throughout the whole historical period of the People's Poland and their further strengthening suits the interests of both socialist states, it was evaluated at the talks.

The two parties came out against all forms of imperialist circles' interference in the internal affaires of Poland. These circles offer support to the internal enemies of socialism and try to use the situation in Poland for attacks on the community of socialist states and to underline its unity and the closeness of its ranks, the communique also said.

The PUWP representatives informed their Soviet interlocutors on their efforts to overcome the consequences of departure from the principles of scientific socialism and to build up conditions for a harmonious (?development) of socialist Poland, it was announced.

The defense of tension-easing today requires the unity of the whole community of socialist states and strengthening of the Warsaw Treaty, it was also pointed out at the talks. Poland will continue marking its contribution, said the report on the talks.

VRHOVEC ADDRESSES UN SECURITY COUNCIL ON NAMIBIA

LD231650 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1103 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Speech by Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec at UN Security Council session on Namibia]

[Text] United Nations, 23 Apr (TANJUG)--Mr President, we attach particular significance to this session of the Security Council. The subject of our debate concerns issues of the threat to international peace and security. As is known, in such a case all organs of the world organization should act properly in line with their obligations on the basis of the UN Charter. The world is fully entitled to expect this.

These were the motives which encouraged our Movement of Nonaligned Countries to request the ministerial meeting of the Coordination Bureau to discuss this question and to adopt the necessary decisions.

I came to this session of the Security Council, as did many other speakers in the debate, immediately after the ministerial meeting of the Coordination Bureau in Algiers. Nonaligned countries, which have always given full support to the UN resolutions on Namibia, have once again provided proof of their responsible and constructive approach to the resolving of international problems. The adopted final document is based on full respect for the UN resolutions and contains measures by which the nonaligned countries will try to contribute to their implementation.

With your persmission I will deal with some, in my view essential, elements of the entire issue as regards its discussion by this council. I would also like to present my countrie's view of this council's role and obligations concerning this issue.

Mr President, it is perfectly clear that in the case of Namibia, the problem involved is one of decolonization. Its final solution is the international community's duty to the principles of the UN Charter. Any attempt to present this problem as a question of confrontation between East and West represents a maneuver by South Africa with the intention of using the existing, unfortunately tense international relations to prolong the occupation of Namibia and its domination in southern Africa.

It is our deep conviction that such an attempt must be most resolutely rejected, because to accept it would lead us on to an entirely erroneous and dangerous course.

In this connection I would also like to express my satisfaction about the Security Council's refusal to allow the representative of the so-called "DTA" [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] to sit at this table. If it had acted otherwise, this would be nothing less than pitting democracy against democracy.

I believe that none of us calls into question the fact that there has been, and I believe still is, an international consensus on the question of the true independence of Namibia. But it is not enough to support this merely by words. What is necessary now are concrete steps and measures in order to ensure the implementation of the relevant resolutions by the General Assembly and the Security Council.

To be blunt, we are deeply concerned with certain intentions directed at avoiding the implementation of the internationally established obligations toward Namibia.

As is known, back in 1966 with Resolution No 2145, the United Nations ended the mandate given to South Africa to administer Namibia until it acquired its independence.

Next year, the United Nations directly assumed sovereign authority over Namibia by constituting the Council for Namibia as the legal administrative power with the mandate of administering the territory until it acquired independence.

This resolution has proved itself fully justified. It represented the implementation of the principles of the UN Charter and the declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples.

Many years have passed since then. In the meantime, the United Nations has adopted many resolutions and recommendations with the aim of creating the conditions for the people of Namibia to realize their independence.

By the resolutions which followed, the United Nations has:

A. Confirmed the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence;

B. Recognized the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of Namibia with every available means against the country's illegal occupation;

C. Recognized SWAPO as the only authentic representative of the Namibian people and given it observer status at the United Nations;

D. Recommended the current holding of free elections under UN supervision and auspices;

E. Demanded the granting of Namibia's national and territorial integrity and the safeguarding of its natural resources;

F. Proclaimed as illegal and invalid the false elections calculated at implementing the so-called "internal solutions";

G. Adopted many resolutions and recommendations to the UN members to contribute, through embargo and sanctions against South Africa, to its isolation and to oppose the prolongation of the illegal occupation of Namibia.

In this connection I would also like to stress the standpoint of the International Court of Justice, according to which the presence of South Africa in Namibia was also proclaimed as illegal and the assessment made that all UN member states have the obligation to refrain from all acts which would lead to a de facto recognition of Namibia.

The General Assembly and the Security Council have adopted several dozen declarations on the question of Namibia. Most recently, proceeding from the declaration adopted at the Ninth Special Session of the General Assembly, they defined in Security Council Resolution No. 435 (1978) the UN plan for the acquisition of independence of Namibia.

In connection with this debate it is important to stress that the initiator of this plan had been the so-called contact group of five Western countries. The plan demanded that elections be held under UN supervision and auspices and that the elected representatives of the Namibian people should form a constituent assembly and adopt a new constitution by which decisions will be made on the system and life of their own new state.

The outcome of all these efforts which enjoyed the full consensus of the members of the world organization is known. Three years later, instead of proper and free elections, we experienced a total failure with the preparatory conference held in Geneva at the beginning of the year.

Now we face the arrogant challenge which the racist regime of South Africa is throwing at the United Nations and at the world community by arrogantly and unscrupulously continuing the illegal occupation of Namibia. Moreover, we also face various attempts to either bypass or nullify the UN plan for Namibia under the pretext that a constitutional conference should first come into being and only then should the elections be held.

In our view, this is contrary to the principles of legality which includes obligations assumed by the United Nations, as well as the sovereign right of every people to decide their own way of life.

In this connection the question which poses itself is this: Why is it precisely here, in the case of Namibia, that there is the desire to sacrifice the principle of "correct and free elections," which is otherwise put forward as one of the supreme values of genuine democracy?

All this creates the danger that the UN plan for the acquisition of independence of Namibia, contained in Security Council resolution No 435, will become a dead letter on paper.

Mr President, we cannot avoid the question: Why has the United Nations been unable to act in such a clear case of its own responsibility?

By exercising legal power over Namibia, the United Nations is called upon to ensure its independence. The UN Council for Namibia has become the "de jure" body administering Namibia until its independence. This clearly shows that the settlement of Namibia's independence must be ensured within the UN framework. Therefore, every attempt to "resolve" the question outside the United Nations is contrary to the principles of the UN Charter and all relevant resolutions of the world organization and is, therefore, unacceptable and must be condemned.

However, instead of obeying the UN resolutions, South Africa continues with actions which can only be described as seriously threatening international peace and security.

South Africa continues with the illegal occupation of Namibia, with repression and crime against the Namibian people. It is attempting through so-called "internal solutions" to establish a puppet regime and to obtain support from the Western countries in order to give these solutions the resemblance of legality.

South Africa continues with the exploitation of Namibia's natural resources and finds allies in transnational monopolies. It exploits uranium in Namibia for the development of militarily orientated nuclear technology and thereby creates fresh threats to international peace and security.

The racist regime is attempting to destroy the national unity of Namibia through Bantustanization and its territorial integrity by separation Walvis Bay from the Namibian Islands.

It is continuing the unscrupulous policy of racism and apartheid against the majority of people in South Africa, depriving this majority of basic national and human rights.

It is continuing to use the territory of Namibia as a stronghold for undertaking acts of aggression against neighboring frontline countries, thereby implementing a policy of state terror and sowing fear in an attempt to undermine the stability and determination of these countries to repel the aggressive policy and domination of the racist regime.

In all this, South Africa persistently and arrogantly ignores the United Nations and the entire international community. There is no doubt that such a policy results in dangerous and far-reaching consequences, not merely for the stability and security of Africa but also farther afield in the world.

This can open the door to further exacerbation of tension in international relations and push all of us closer the brink of a new cold war.

We are deeply alarmed by this development. We must not allow ourselves to be blackmailed by the racist regime of South Africa.

Africa looks for assurances that old colonialism, together with racism and apartheid, will not be replaced with new forms of foreign domination and exploitation.

Africa and the OAU can count on the full and firm support of the Movement of Nonaligned Countries. The liquidation of colonialism acquired priority in the political program of the movement as far back as its first founding conference held in Belgrade 20 years ago, and it still holds priority.

Therefore, the demands for comprehensive, mandatory sanctions on the basis of chapter seven of the Charter must be understood as a clear proof of the resolve of this esteemed council and, truly, of the United Nations as a whole, to fulfill their obligations to the inalienable rights of the Namibian people to self-determination, freedom, independence as well as the obligation to preserve international peace and security.

The international community can no longer tolerate the existing crisis situation in Namibia which prolongs the sufferings of the Namibian people and exerts an influence on the destabilization of the entire African Continent. Any further postponement of necessary measures would only give South Africa more time to consolidate its "internal solutions."

As opposed to this, SWAPO was provided proof of its statesmanship and political wisdom by accepting the UN plan and by its readiness to accept the political process which would lead to the true independence of Namibia. It is reprehensible that such an attitude by SWAPO has not met with a reciprocal response from South Africa. Support for SWAPO represents part of the efforts aimed at applying the principles on which the United Nations is based.

World history in general, and the history of the struggle for decolonialization in particular, shows that all attempts at resolving problems by bypassing people's genuine aspirations are doomed to failure. Such attempts inevitably lead to the worsening of the situation in the region and further afield. They cause the spread of interference by non-African powers. Namibia's independence, in line with the real aspirations of its people, is historically inevitable. It is its legitimate right to realize this through armed struggle.

The example of Zimbabwe fully confirms this truth. With the victory of its people's liberation struggle, all the conditions for the country's real independence and its independent development have been created.

At the same time, the acquisition of independence by Zimbabwe has contributed to the consolidation of security and stability of this region and of Africa as a whole.

The United Nations also has a responsibility to the Front Line countries which are exposed to constant acts of aggression by the racist regime of South Africa. Efforts aimed at finally resolving the Namibian problem represent the best contribution to the security of these countries, but it is necessary to extend full support and assistance to these countries right up to the realization of this goal.

Before I end my speech, I would like to pay tribute to Secretary General Kurt Waldheim for his tireless efforts to contribute to the realization of the UN plan for Namibia.

Mr President, what the international community expects from this meeting of the Security Council is the adoption of relevant measures which will lead to a resolute and consistent implementation of Security Council resolution No 435. All the measures which we decide on this occasion should be such as to contribute to the speedy independence of Namibia under UN auspices.

As regards Yugoslavia, we come here, as we have done before, in good faith and ready to participate fully in implementing the UN plan. My country will continue to extend full support and assistance to SWAPO in its just struggle for the self-determination of the people of Namibia and will actively endorse all measures to this end which the Security Council decides upon at this meeting.

Thank you, Mr President.

ARMY CHIEF MAMULA MEETS WITH ANGOLA'S DA SILVA

LD232318 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1636 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Apr (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav People's Army Chief of General Staff Admiral Branko Mamula, received here today the assistant defense minister, territorial defense commander and MPLA-Party of Labour Central Committee Member Lieutenant-Colonel Pavio Domingos da Silva. Pavio Domingos da Silva heads an Angolan military delegation on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia and its armed forces.

Admiral Branko Mamula and Lieutenant-Colonel Pavio Domingos da Silva discussed the further promotion of relations and cooperation between the Yugoslav and Angolan armed forces.

MACEDONIAN LC CENTRAL COMMITTEE AGENDA REPORTED

LD232340 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1545 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Skopje, 23 Apr (TANJUG)--The implementation of stands of the 11th LCY Congress and the Seventh Congress of the League of Communists of Macedonia [LCM] on the development and consolidation of all-people's defense and social self-protection will be the main theme of the 13th session of the LCM Central Committee which will be held in Skopje on 27 April. Some other questions of the ideopolitical concept of preparations for the Eighth LCM Congress will also be discussed.

The members of this forum will also consider the proposed stands on ideopolitical questions of the socioeconomic development of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia until 1985, and the report on the activity of the presidium of the LCM Central Committee between the 11th and 13th sessions of the LCM Central Committee.

It is annouced that the agenda of this session will also include the proposal to adopt the decision on introducing of a 1-year mandate for the function of president of the LCM Central Committee.